The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling
£1,500,000 at 2/=$15,000,000
Silver $14,500,000
$29,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq. | E. Shellim, Esq.
G. Friesland, Esq. | R. Shewan, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | H. A. Siebs, Esq.
W. Helms, Esq. | Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade.
C. R. Lenzmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS GRAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd February, 1909. [20

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP .....GOLD $3,250,000
ABOUT MEX $7,222,222
RESERVE FUND.....GOLD $3,250,000
=ABOUT MEX $7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " " "
" 3 " 3 " " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" " " 6 " — 3½ "
" " " 3 " — 3 "

WM. DICKSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909 [21

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasoeroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.
Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balances.
Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½% per annum.
Do. 6 do. 4% do.
Do. 3 do. 3½% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [19

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.

TOKIO. KOBE. OSAKA. NAGASAKI. LONDON. LYONS. NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU. BOMBAY. SHANGHAI. HANKOW. CHEFOO. TIENTSIN. PEKIN. NEWCHWANG. DALNY. PORT ARTHUR. ANTUNG. LIOYANG. MUKDEN. TIE-LING. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months .....5% p.a.
" 6 " .....4% "
" 3 " .....2% "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [17

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [21

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP...Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:
Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft
Deutsche Bank
S. Bleichroeder
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie
Robert Warschauer & Co.
Mendelssohn & Co.
} Berlin.
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne
Jacob S. H. Stern
} Frankfurt a/M.
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.
Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [23

Intimations.

THE SAVOY.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN STORE.

Regal Shoes .....$10.00 per pair
Monarch Shirts .. $1.25 each
Cluett Evening Shirts .....From $3.75 up
Pyjama Suits..... " " "
Steamer Rugs ... " $13.95 "

THE SAVOY.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1909. [28

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.
Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—
R. J. LOPES,
C/o *Hongkong Telegraph* Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [46

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	DELTA ..... Capt. B. W. H. Snow ...	Noon, 6th Mar.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NORE..... Capt. G. Philipps.....	10th Mar.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUMATRA..... Capt. E. W. Bruce.....	About 12th Mar.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th March 1909 [4

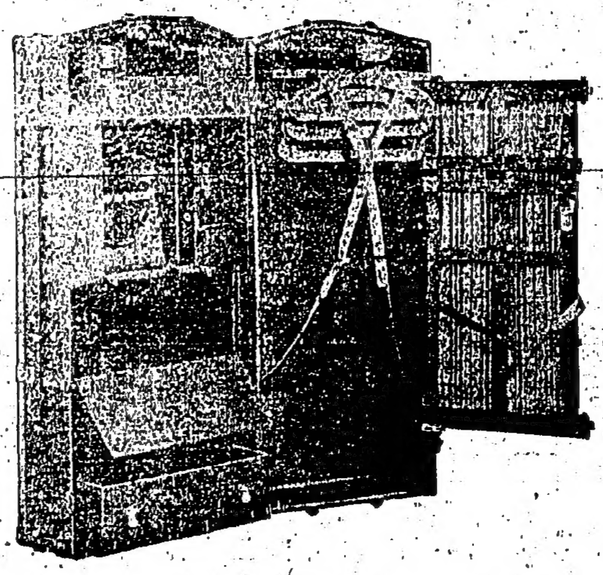
Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW STOCK OF

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

WARDROBE TRUNKS.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [80

Champagnes, Sherries,
Marsalas, Madeiras,
Ports, Clarets,
Burgundies, Hocks and Moselles,
Brandies, Gins,
Whiskies, Vermouths,
Bitters, Liqueurs,
Ales, Beers & Stouts.

Telephone No. 75

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909 [31

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [60

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909. [17

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HEUNGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.
Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.
Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.
S.S. "HOI SANG."
Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.
Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.
S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Lintan" and "Sanui." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.
On SUNDAY, the 7th March.
S.S. "SULAN"
will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 A.M.
Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.
Popular Excursion Rates as usual.
N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,
HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),
opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [3

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE
String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

A. F. DAVIES,
Manager.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909 [26

GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

"THE TOPIC OF THE TOWN."

Feed at the Carlton if you want to get an excellent Meal.
On and after 1st February next, we are prepared to cater Breakfast, Lunch and Dinner for $45/- per month.
Outdoor catering a speciality.
For further particulars, apply
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1909. [25

ASTOR HOUSE
(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.
Under Personal Supervision of
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor. | N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.
Telephone, 270. Telegrams "Astor." [24

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. Iseki	About FRIDAY, 5th March.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZESS ALICE" Capt. P. Grosch	WEDNESDAY, 10th March, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ LUDWIG" Capt. F. v. Binzer	About FRIDAY, 12th March.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. Iseki	THURSDAY, 25th March, 5 P.M.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909. [5

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
" TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	...CALEDONIEN	....X.....	15th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	.....TOURANE	.....Lancelin	16th March, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	...ERNEST SIMONS	...Girard	29th March, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	.....NERA	.....Martin	30th March, at 1 P.M.

Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,
AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909 [9

MESSAGERIES CANTONAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

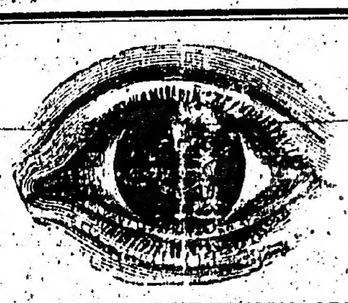
These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.

The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shameen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shameen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908. [14



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.
Lenses Ground. — All kinds of Repairs. — Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight,"—free.

LONDON,	CALCUTTA,	SHANGHAI,
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.	(9, Bentinck Street)	566, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 4th March 1908. [32

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.
Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.
Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.
Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama." Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [39

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
利廣隆傢俬

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE at No. 39, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL. The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—
"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annexe to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1908. [44

To Let.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16B, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL 1st Floor.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909 [51

TO LET.

GOOD OFFICES at 2, PEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD

Hongkong, 14th January, 1909. [90

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909 [52

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vœux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.). Rents low.
Apply to—
THE COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 14th February, 1909. [188

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.		
7.30 a.m. to	9.30 a.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to	12.45 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to	1.15 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to	1.45 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to	2.15 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to	3.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to	5.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

9.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to	9.00 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to	9.30 a.m.	...Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to	10.30 a.m.	...Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to	11.00 a.m.	...Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to	12.00 noon	...Every 15 minutes.
12.00 Noon to	1.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to	5.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to	6.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to	7.00 p.m.	...Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to	8.00 p.m.	...Every 10 minutes

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [47

PHILATELIC NOVELTY
suitable for
PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.
Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps,		All Chinese Stamps,	
4,000 for	$8.00	4,000 for	$4.50
3,000 "	7.00	3,000 "	3.50
2,000 "	5.00	2,000 "	2.50
700 "	2.00	1,000 "	1.50
300 "	1.00	500 "	1.00

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit everybody.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES, RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND RELIEF SCRAPS, MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES, &c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & Co.,
No. 27, Des Vœux Road.

56]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [1

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD
of the
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY
31, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1903. [1

OFF NAGASAKI.

Blue is the sky and blue the water, and to port and starboard placid green hills that lie grand and beautiful about the city of Nagasaki. Trees and shrubbery, one acre of which would make a more beautiful botanical garden than any artificial creation since Adam strolled in the delectable orchards of Eden.

A little launch, white-winged with foam, steers straight for the liner. On her spotless deck little toy Customs officials stand in groups of twos and threes, for all the world like snapshot Nelsons. "Clear the gangway," shouts a bull-necked Plymouth quartermaster, a gigantic Gulliver fellow compared with the midget men who a minute later come tripping on deck out of the launch with a laugh and a smile. An American near me, who has been chewing cheap tobacco since we left Shanghai and is still chewing, vows that if one of those carmine Japs touches his kit he will shove him down a bunker. The Customs men pass quietly over the ship. They come down aft where we, the submerged tenth, have congregated. There is fire in the eye of the man from Chicago, but there is no bunker trick, for the Customs man lifts his hat and smiles and is so delightfully polite that we could not have received more courtesy had we been kings. I lift my hat to the man of Nippon who has good behaviour written all over him from his little tiny shiny boots to his little tiny peak cap.

Here is a craft, a real creation of Nippon, with one gigantic towering sail ribbed like a French shutter—a huge scroll of a sail on which you could have written the Lord's Prayer in ten-foot letters. It is as if they were holding an "At Home" in Mars and the hall carpet had rolled right down from there to Nagasaki. And the sail drifts by, and behold! Nagasaki, lying like a jewel at the foot of green hills, and up a hill more green than the rest a red road that lies sinuous among the trees and winds over-the-crest-to-end at Moji on the far side, Moji so beautiful that the gates of Paradise must be near at hand.

But what of Nagasaki, and how can one describe it? That were impossible. When you see it for the first time you want to pick it up and wear it on your watch chain, or take it home and put it on the drawing-room mantelpiece for an ornament.

Barges are putting off from the shore crowded with little Noah's ark men and women and little toy boys and little toy girls. There is so much laughter and happiness and real mother tincture of joy about them that one at first mistakes them for a picnic party instead of an average gang of coalers. Then the barges wear alongside and the men and boys and girls sort themselves out. In a flash ladder platforms are run up from the barges to our bunkers, ladder platforms that look like hot-house flower-pot stands. And the women and girls spring on to them and take up their positions in a zig-zag line. In a moment hundreds of little baskets, little strawberry-basket affairs, filled with coal are being tossed up from one girl to the other and emptied into the bunkers. The empties go flying back to the barges, where the men have already filled scores of others. I have seen a fair number of basket tricks in my time, but this beats them all. And the workers laugh and chat and shout to one another. Then it is all over, the ladders are down, the hawsers loose, and the barges drifting back to the quay. And over the water comes that ceaseless ripple of laughter which seems to say: Isn't coaling a joke, just one huge joke? Just as the ballet dancer appears more attractive in the limelight, so does the twilight add a greater charm to Nagasaki and its glorious hills. In the cool of the evening I watched the lights breaking out in red and yellow and green dots all along the quay, and on the lantern-adorned verandahs of the tea houses among the trees

There run the 'rickshaws, each with its little red light flickering across the water. It is as if the whole city were dusted with stars. Nagasaki at night, like a diamond, glitters with a splendid brilliance. From thousands of verandahs multi-coloured lanterns swing in the breeze.

And the little people walk along the quay and behold the glory of their city. In vain I look for a drunkard reeling home, for the mind of the Nippongin is too beautiful for that.

And then a stillness falls over the city, and the last lantern flickers out among the trees, and darkness settles on the water until the dawn ripens and the red sun of Nippon flames in the sky.—MONRO ANDERSON in *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net $5.50 per Cask ex Factory.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net $3.45 per Bag ex Factory
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [36

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application)
THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [31

WEATHER FORECAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.		
1.	A CONE point upwards	indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
2.	A CONE point upwards and DRUM below	indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.
3.	A DRUM	indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.
4.	A CONE points downwards and DRUM below	indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.
5.	A CONE point downwards	indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.
6.	A CONE points downwards and BALL below	indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.
7.	A BALL	indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.
8.	A CONE point upwards and BALL below	indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office:—

THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar.*

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted for the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	San Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Po.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal, from the lighthouses.

T. G. FIGG,
Director.

28th Feb. 1909.

Intimation.

Powell's

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

TRUNKS.

Solid English Leather, From $42 Each.

Best Willesden Canvas, From $25 Each.

Black Waterproof Leather Bound, From $23 Each.

Saratogas, From $18 Each.

LADIES' HAT BOXES

(To hold Six Hats)

Black, Brown, and Willesden, From $15 Each.

Kit Bags, Gladstones, Umbrella Cases, Holdalls, Rugs, Rug Straps, Luggage Tags, &c., &c., &c.

POWELL'S

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

and

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1909. [99

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"KLEIST,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th March, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 9th March, 1909, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [5

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PALMA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1909 [4

S.S. "NERA."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Charente* and *Malapan* and from Havre ex s.s. *Charente*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 8th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 8th March, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPMORIN,
Agent.

Hongkong 1st March 1909 [9

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MACEDONIA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed *at their risk* in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., *ex* S.S. *Malwa*.
From Calcutta, *ex* S.S. *Namur*.
From Persian Gulf, *ex* B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

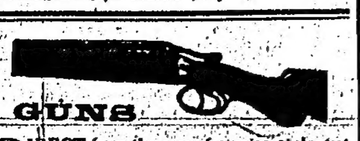
Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [4



GUNS

DIRECT from the manufacturers at lowest prices. 12 bore Double Breechloaders from 30/- each. Illustrated catalogue of *latest model* Shot Guns, Combination Guns, Sporting Rifles, &c., post free. D. JAMES & REYNOLDS, George Street, Minories, London, E.C. England. [886

GEO. FENWICK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Following is the report for 1908:—

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The directors regret that, for the first time in the history of the company, the accounts show a debit balance to be carried forward to the new year. The amount of this balance is $7,421.92. This unfortunate result has been brought about mainly by the heavy legal expenses incurred in contesting unsuccessfully a claim made against your Company by a subcontractor.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Percy Tester was invited to join the board of directors during the year. He now retires in accordance with the articles of association but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, who offers himself for re-election.

A. RODGER,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th February, 1909.

Statement of accounts for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Liabilities.

Capital:—		
18,000 shares of $25 each	$450,000.00	
10,800 shares issued and fully paid		$270,000.00
Reserve fund		42,986.73
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation loan account (secured by mortgages)		137,473.09
Amount received in advance on account of contract in hand		2,500.00
Sundry creditors		12,703.06
		$465,662.88

Assets.

Value of land and buildings at Wanchai and North Point as per last report		$300,750.86
Value of machinery, plant, launches and office furniture as per last report	$57,627.53	
Additions during the year	2,097.05	
	$59,724.58	
Sold during the year	$ 30.00	
Written off for depreciation	1,694.58 $1,724.58	58,000.00
Value of stock in trade as per valuer's certificate		75,950.73
Value of work in progress as per valuer's certificate		6,094.58
Cash on hand		247.36
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		10,465.93
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited		328.53
Investments		750.00
Sundry debtors		5,657.97
Profit and loss account		7,421.92
		$465,662.88

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.		
To Salaries		$ 11,470.00
To Crown rent and taxes		1,264.70
To Depreciation on plant account		1,694.58
To Legal expenses and amount of judgment	$16,673.65	
To Amount of bad debts written off	1,938.21	18,611.86
		$33,040.64
Cr.		
By Balance of last year's account		$ 3,726.91
" Balance of wo king account		21,743.14
" Transfer fees		3.00
" Bonus from insurance company		1.36
" Dividend on investments		45.00
" Interest		99.31
" Balance		7,421.92
		$ 33,040.64

Intimations.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that on and after the 1st March, the selling price of Ice, will be reduced to ONE CENT per pound.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ld.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1909. [166

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909. [50

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE

(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE).

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of

The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,

PERNOT BISCUITS.

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1908. [0

Intimations.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE DES SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that LUEN YICK AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of a wine pot or jar and a Chinese bookcase, a bunch of flowers and leaves are depicted in the back ground; above which are written the Chinese characters 聯益公司 reading Luen Yick Kung Sz being the Chinese name of Luen Yick & Company and the words "Drinking Pot" and below which are written the Chinese characters 詩酒園 reading Shi Tsau To meaning "The picture of poetry and wine" and the name Luen Yick and Company.

2.—The representation of a Buffalo ridden by a Chinese boy coming down a hill; above which are printed the words "Heids Boy" and below which appears the name "Luen Yick & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 童子牧牛 reading Tung Tzz Muk Ngau meaning "A boy herding cattle" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 聯益公司 reading Luen Yick Kung Sz being the Chinese name of Luen Yick and Company;

in the name of LUEN YICK AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of October, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong.

1047]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHIU ON WING & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of a pot in which is planted an orange tree with leaves and oranges thereon. Above which is depicted a scroll on which are printed the words "Nutmeg Orange" and below which are written the Chinese characters 四季吉 reading Fz Kwai Kat meaning "Four season oranges" and the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

2.—The representation of a Kingfisher standing on a branch of a rose tree with roses growing thereon. Above which is printed the word "Kingfisher" and below which is printed the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 翠雀 reading Tsui Tseuk meaning "Kingfisher" and on the left side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu-On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company.

3.—The representation of a plant of brasica. Above which are printed the words "White Greens" and below which appears the name "Shiu On Wing & Co." On the right hand side of the said representation are written the Chinese characters 白菜 reading Pak Choi meaning "Brasica" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 紹安榮 reading Shiu On Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Shiu On Wing & Company;

in the name of SHIU ON WING AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong.

1048]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that KWONG YEE WING AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of Bamboo trees, above which is depicted a scroll on which is printed the word "Bamboo" and below which appears the name "Kwong Yee Wing and Company." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣裕榮 reading Kwong Yee Wing being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yee Wing and Company and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 綠竹 reading Luk Chuk meaning "Green bamboo."

2.—The representation of a basket inside of which are several water caltrops, above which are printed the words "Water caltrops" and below which appears the name Kwong Yee Wing & Company. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 菱角 reading Ling Kok meaning "Water caltrops" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣裕榮 being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yee Wing & Company;

in the name of KWONG YEE WING AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks has been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong.

1045]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that KWONG YOW HANG & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of two fishes and some seaweeds, above which is printed the word "Ophicephalus" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Company. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 生魚 reading Sang U being the name of a kind of fresh water fish.

2.—The representation of a bunch of Bananas resting on a banana leaf. Above which are printed the word "Banana" and the Chinese characters 香蕉 reading Heung Tsui meaning "Fragrant banana" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Co. On the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company.

3.—The representation of a half-opened oyster shell rising from the waves inside of which appears the representation of a Fairy. Above which are printed the words "Mollusc Fairy" and below which appears the name Kwong Yow Hang & Company. On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 蚌仙 reading Pong Sin meaning "Oyster Fairy" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 廣有恒 reading Kwong Yow Hang being the equivalent in Chinese of Kwong Yow Hang and Company;

in the name of KWONG YOW HANG AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong and also at the office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES and MASTER
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong.

1046]

Intimation.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that YEE HING & COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Flour Merchants, have, on the 20th day of October, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of an Old Chinese fisherman wearing a hat and water proof coat made of dried straws or leaves and carrying on his shoulder a fishing rod with line attached thereto, in his right hand a red fish. Above the said representation is printed the word "Strenuouser" and below the said representation appears the name "Yee Hing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 義興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Co., and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 漁翁 reading U Yung meaning "An old fisherman."

2.—The representation of a Pumelo. Above which is depicted a scroll whereon is printed the word "Pumelo" and below which appears the name "Yee Hing and Company." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 椽柚 reading Luk Yow meaning "Pumelos" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Company.

3.—The representation of six tomatoes placed in three rows one on top, two in the centre and three underneath; the whole in the form of a triangle. Above which is printed the word "Tomatoes" and below which appears the name "Yee Hing & Co." On the right hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 番茄 reading Fan Ke meaning "Tomatoes" and on the left hand side of the mark are written the Chinese characters 儀興 reading Yee Hing being the equivalent in Chinese of Yee Hing & Company;

in the name of YEE HING & COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks have been used by the applicants since the month of September, 1907, in respect of the following goods:—

FLOUR IN CLASS 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 4th day of December, 1908.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong.

1048]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW,

the 6th March, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

GOLD PHOTO PICTURES, CHERRY-WOOD CARVED DESKS, TABLES, SOFAS, CHAIRS, IVORY CARVING FIGURES, CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES and BUDDHAS, SILK-EMBROIDERED and CUT-VELVET WALL HANGINGS, SCREENS, FINE PAINTED SATSUMA BOWLS, VASES and PLATES, MOTHER O'-PEARL INLAID SCREENS, PANELS, FROG SKIN HAND BAGS, KAGA and NAGOYA TEA SETS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [222

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 10th March, 1909, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street.

A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF OLD AND RARE JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

SATSUMAS, IVORY CARVINGS, BRONZES, BLACKWOOD CABINETS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [229

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. ARNOLD, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

SATURDAY,

the 13th March, 1909, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A UNIQUE AND RARE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE PORCELAIN,

Comprising:—

OLD HIRATO, ISIARI, MAKUDZU and OWARI VASES, BOWLS and JARS, &c.

(In different Designs and various Colours).

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [233

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1909.

PROMOTING THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

There can be no manner of doubt that the Chinese sub-committee appointed in connection with the proposed University for Hongkong is working zealously in the effort to forward the scheme on which His Excellency the Governor has set his heart. Since the first meeting of the sub-committee only a couple of weeks ago, definite and practical steps have been taken to secure the support and adherence of the Chinese community both in Hongkong and South China so that the initial success of the proposal may be assured. The members began by sweeping away any ambiguities which might appear to exist, explaining intricate points which might trouble the sceptical mind, and outlining the general plan on which it was proposed to establish the University. The ground being cleared in these respects the Chinese gentlemen forming the sub-committee determined to circularise the constituency to which they more particularly belong and so attract the attention of all those who are interested in the education of Chinese youths. It is still too early to expect donations towards the formation of the endowment fund, because it is highly probable that many of our Chinese fellow-citizens are still in a vague state of mind regarding the precise purpose of the intended University, while there must be a number who do not appreciate the advantages which may be expected to be derived from the establishment of such a school of learning in Hongkong. But if the sub-committee proceed with the business entrusted to them at the rate which has marked its labours since it was appointed there need be no doubt that in a short time not a single Chinese resident of position and means will be without the facts. Let us glance for a moment at the practical measures which the sub-committee proposes to adopt in order to attract subscriptions and swell the list of donations. In the first place an appeal is to be published and spread broadcast throughout the Colony and the neighbourhood, and the Governor is to be invited to use his good offices in communicating with Chinese officials such as viceroys, governors of provinces and the like. It is also proposed that those who manifest their approval of the scheme by contributions of considerable sums should be appointed members of the sub-committee so that their influence may be brought to bear on those of their compatriots whose timorousness or lack of understanding prevents them from following a generous example. The Imperial Government of China is to be approached with the object of obtaining an annual grant towards the endowment fund, while the co-operation of the high officials at Peking is to be solicited. All these are a practical means to the end in view, but the Chinese sub-committee has gone farther for it proposes to institute a system of "rewards," if the term may be allowed, in accordance with the various amounts subscribed. We are in a quandary as to the advisability of adopting such methods of inducing donations but presumably the members of the sub-committee know their own business best. We are well aware that frail humanity is usually gratified by the prospect of permanent recognition for favours conferred and that the idea of having one's name inscribed on a roll of fame is a potent factor in stirring one's generous instincts. For that reason the appeal to the innate desire of human nature to be remembered when the mortal body has returned to its original dust may probably be more effective than all the arguments that a skilful pleader might offer. At all events it is proposed that all donors of $500 and over shall have their names inscribed on stone tablets which will be erected in the University Hall. Donors of $10,000 and over will be entitled to nominate a certain number of students who will be educated free of charge and boarded—according to a graduated scheme. But in addition to these favours, those who subscribe $50,000 will have their busts, statues or portraits placed in the University, while those who give $100,000 will be appointed permanent honorary members of the Senate. With regard to the last idea, we would suggest that it is a mistaken move to appoint non-university men to the Senatus; they might fittingly be elected to the University Court which is the administrative body of the University but not to the Senatus which has to deal with questions connected with the educational functions of the college. However, that is a matter for future consideration. Returning now to the proceedings at the original meeting of the Chinese sub-committee, we stated at the time that certain questions had been submitted to the Chairman by Mr. Lau Chu Pak with regard to the objects and character of the proposed University. These questions were put in no cavilling spirit, but were simply intended to afford the Chairman an opportunity of explaining certain matters which might not be fully comprehended by certain members of the Chinese community. We dealt in detail with the general aspect of these questions and suggested the answers which could be given. In yesterday's issue of the *Telegraph*, we gave a translation of those answers as they were reported in the vernacular press, and we do not propose now to cover ground which has already been trodden. There are one or two points, however, which are deserving of attention. For example, it is proposed that each professor should receive in the neighbourhood of $10,000 a year. It cannot be said that such an amount is extremely exorbitant in view of the fact that any man worthy of the name of professor will presumably give up many opportunities of preferment when he leaves the old country to undertake duty in Hongkong. "Out of sight out of mind" applies to educational authorities as well as to individuals occupying humbler grades of life. But at the same time $10,000 per annum should be sufficient to secure the services of really competent teachers who are capable of giving prestige to any university. As to the all-important question of fees Dr. Ho Kai is reported to have said:—"With regard to the doubt that the fees to be charged will be excessive, I have frequently consulted with the Governor on that point. The fees will not exceed $300 a year—$240 will be nearer the mark. If high fees are charged only the sons of the well-to-do stand to benefit and not the sons of the middle class and of the poor. If the fees be too high I will not venture to support the scheme. The Governor has agreed to decide about the fees after it is known what the subscriptions will be. I trust the Governor will fall in with my views." Of course we cannot tell how Dr. Ho Kai arrives at his figures, but $300 or $240 per annum seems to be a very moderate estimate of what the fees will be. But it is not to be understood that the fees include the cost of residence, which could scarcely be less than $260 per annum, so that at the lowest estimate the total charge on each student would be at least $40 per month. To the ordinary man who has a family and belongs to the middle class $40 is by no means an insignificant sum, especially if he has two or three sons whom he desires to provide with a university education. We leave the point there, for the consideration and reflection of those who may have hopes of endowing their children with the benefits of an education on a par with that obtained in such universities as those of Leeds and Birmingham. What we now desire to see is the opening of the list of donations. Then we shall be in a position to judge to what extent the scheme of establishing a University in Hongkong appeals to the Chinese community as a whole.

"TABITHA" OF TIENTSIN.

A delightful correspondence which should appeal to the sporting bloods of Hongkong appears in the latest issue of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* which has just come to hand. It goes under the heading of "The gentle youth of Tientsin" and the first letter purports to come from an old maid. The satire conveyed in the correspondence throughout is rather crude and one is inclined to wonder whether there is any bitterness of spirit behind it all. On the presumption that there is nothing but simple raillery intended, the letters would seem to indicate that Tientsin suffers from a lack of the sporting element. "Tabitha Tibbs, spinster" has just arrived from Shanghai where they play "rough games" and she had formed the most "odious expectations" of what she would experience in Tientsin. Judge, therefore, of her surprise when she is able to write in the following strain:—"I was so pleased to discover when I arrived here that nobody played those horrid rough games of football at which I believe people are frequently killed, or their faces scratched, or something equally dreadful, that I felt, dear Mr. Editor, I really ought to write to you to express my pleasure at the gentleness of the youths of this town, although I have been quite upset sometimes perusing in your paper accounts of horrid low sports, fighting matches and things of that description." The latter part of the paragraph is a distinctly nasty slap at the *Times* which is noted for its sporting proclivities, but of course no harm is meant. "Miss Tabitha Tibbs" is a lady and all she wishes to do is to make what may be described as a suggestion. "Why should we not, the next time our delicate boys have to play at a football game, have a ladies' committee to provide tea and milk at intervals, with bandages and powder puffs for the scratches, and for my part I am sure I should be quite delighted to see after the bathing arrangements afterwards, and that they all go home properly wrapped up. I do think it is so nice that we should have such gentlemanly-behaved young men in Tientsin, and the only fault I have to find with them is that they do not go to church quite so often as I think they should, having so much time on their hands." There is a sort of *double entente* in the idea that the very gentleness of the youth of Tientsin keeps them away from church. It may be they are meditating on their sins, or committing their ideas to paper and importuning wretched journalists to publish their effusions, or, again, it is just possible that as the result of the attention of the ladies they are so exhausted on a Sunday that they find it necessary to recuperate in bed in order to be prepared for the workaday life of the ensuing week. Still, even if they forget to don their "glad rags," as our friends in 'Frisco say, when Sunday comes around, there is no reason why the kernel of Tabitha's idea should not be adopted. It is quite on the cards that even the muscular and brawny young men of Tientsin—as well as those who crowd Happy Valley in Hongkong—would appreciate the thoughtfulness of the still gentler sex in minding their creature comforts after a football match. It may be thought that gentle Tientsin is entirely content to be considered weakly effeminate, but it is not so. From what we can gather from another letter it seems that Tientsin could produce a race of athletic giants, were it not that each and all of them are so anxious about their employers' interests that they have no time to devote to vulgar sport. As one writer plaintively remarks: "Believe me, Sir, to be called a tinker because I do not play football, or practice the wretched game hurts me beyond words; I must think of my business and the serious consequences to my firm should I run and get out of breath! My health might be impaired, and when that eventuality happens it will be good-bye to me and my limitation, which I conscientiously carry out daily, of not imbibing more than ten gins at the Club before lunch." There must be treasures among the young men who live in the frozen North, and how it is that they have not displaced the unregenerate rabble in Hongkong we have not the faintest conception. Perhaps, the fact is that they are so absorbed in their duties that they have no time to look after their own personal interests. Yet after all there is something suspicious in the following extract, something which hints at pre-reform days: "I once felt like a giant in the land; I could do everything in sporting life, but when a brute of a pony stepped on my foot, and I nearly sprained my ankle at football, followed by actually hurting my shoulder playing with a golf club, naturally, as a wise person, I desisted from folly and silly games. Actually, Sir, they have asked me to risk my life in a rowboat." That unconscious admission of past follies is atoned for by the rigid Puritanism of the present day. Truly Tientsin must be a delightful place to spend one's life in, especially if there are many ladies of the alleged nature of "Tabitha Tibbs, spinster."

FROM Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the local agents, we have received a wall calendar issued by the Brocklebank Line of steamers, which sail between Liverpool, London and India.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

IT is proposed to send deputies to all the provinces to examine the working of reform measures.

AT the sacrificial worship of Confucius at Canton on the 27th ultimo there was an unprecedented gathering of over 1,000 people.

THE Prince Regent has determined to dismiss all treacherous and deceitful officials in a peaceful manner and not to resort to any violent measures.

THE Government has ordered the Ministry of Commerce to draw up regulations of reward for anti-opium societies formed by the people, as they assist the Government to carry out opium suppression.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending February 20, 19:9, amounted to 25,333.69 and the sales during the period to 23,207.77 tons.

THERE will be a competition for the Cadet Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps to-morrow afternoon at 2 p.m. on the Range at Victoria School. Khaki and puttees to be worn, and field caps. The entrance fee is 20 cents.

THE native opium shops in Wuch'ang and Hankow, in opposing the licence fee imposed upon them by the authorities, all closed their shops to business on the 26th u'timo by way of protest, but the agitation subsided the next day and they resumed business.

SOME excitement was caused in Duddell Street in the forenoon to-day, when a party of British bluejackets and Petty Officers were in hot search of a deserter from their ship. The recalcitrant sailor fled up a flight of staircase and defied all attempts at his capture.

THE Ministry of Finance has sent circular orders to the provinces that they should be prepared to put stamp duties in force in the second moon; and the provincial governments are permitted to modify the regulations in connection with their enforcement, according to local conditions.

THE Norddeutscher Lloyd Shipping Company have given Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, orders to equip with the Marconi wireless system the following nine of their steamers:—*König Albert, Friedrich der Grosse, Prinzess Alice, Barbarossa, Königin Luise, Prinzess Irene, Rhein, Main* and *Neckar*.

H.E. VICEROY Tuan Fang favours creating a Chinese Government monopoly for the sale of opium and has more than once telegraphed to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Finance, who have refused to adopt the suggestion. His proposal to reduce the period for prohibiting poppy plantation to the end of the current year is also disapproved.

OWING to the increased output of their mines, the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ld., are introducing to the Shanghai public their household lump coal and have appointed Messrs. Schiller and Co. their retail agents for same. Their coal is very popular in the North and at the prices at which it is offered in Shanghai, it should appeal strongly to householders as a most economical coal.

A CLAIM to recover the sum of one dollar was brought by our junior morning contemporary against a clerk in the Army Ordnance Depôt in the Supreme Court, this morning. It was proved that the defendant had had inserted an advertisement in that paper for three days (price one dollar) and that he had "absolutely refused to honour the bill." The defendant did not appear when the case was called, and judgment was given against him.

SIR Alexander Swettenham, who was formerly Governor of Jamaica, is writing a book on the resources of the Colony. He is also cultivating pears and peaches on the hills with a view to extending the products of the island, and is experimenting in afforestation with Scotch firs, and trying camphor and rubber trees. It is believed that his efforts will be of great benefit to the Colony. The *Gleaner*, which severely criticised Sir Alexander Swettenham's attitude during the earthquake, admitted in a recent leading article being misinformed regarding the circumstances. It is said that Sir Alexander Swettenham was treated badly, and his work is praised.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

CHINAMAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The hearing of the case in which a Chinaman was charged with alleged false pretences was resumed at the Magistracy this afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood. Inspector Robertson and Sergeant Brennan prosecuted, while the prisoner was undefended.

Cheung Sing, manager of the Shing Fung *firm at 316, Queen's Road Central, said that on* the 12th February, he removed there from No. 15, Ku Shing Street. On the 21st January, between 4 and 5 p.m, defendant came to him and said he was a *foki* of the Ying Fat firm. After he took rice he asked for $10 for his passage to Pakhoi. His master was not in the shop at the time and he was left in charge. He went to the Hop Lee firm and got the money, which he duly handed to defendant. He did not ask for a receipt, as he (defendant) declared that he was a *foki* of the Pakhoi firm. Otherwise, he would not have given the money to the defendant. He made an entry into the day-book and debited the amount to the Ying Fat firm.

The evidence of the cook and the assistant manager of the plaintiff firm were also taken and after defendant made his statement, he was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

AN ARISTOCRATIC JOURNALIST.

VICOMTE CASTEL TERROLLI IN HONGKONG.

If the British and Continental press fail to realise the potentialities and resources of Hongkong and other trade centres in the Far East it is not for want of instruction by travelling journalists. Recently there was in Hongkong a number of French journalists representing well-known Parisian newspapers and periodicals. American journalists are as thick as "the autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa" while English newspaper men are continually passing through the Colony. And be it understood that the journalists of to-day are not of the Grub Street order as witness the latest arrival in the person of Le Vicomte de G. B. Castel Ferretti. The Vicomte is on a tour round the Orient, but curiously enough, he has no inclination to visit the land of millionaires. He came by way of Siberia, saw Japan, visited Shanghai and is now staying temporarily at the King Edward Hotel in Hongkong. Incidentally, it may be stated that the Vicomte has a much higher opinion of Hongkong than of Shanghai which should satisfy our *amour propre*. He called at the *Telegraph* office and gaily recounted his experiences. It seems that the Vicomte has been located in London for some time acting as the representative of a variety of newspapers in St. Petersburg, Paris, Lisbon and Rome, and he decided that he should spend his holiday in the Far East. He is a vivacious young man, with a wealth of languages at the tip of his tongue and his trip to the Orient should certainly afford piquant reading for his readers on the Continent. He is in correspondence with several papers and his only sorrow is that he has not been in the midst of an actual typhoon, preferably one of the 1906 variety. He leaves for Singapore *en route* to London on Tuesday.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER-DESIGNATE TO CHINA AND JAPAN

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

By the English mail s.s. *Macedonia*, from Europe yesterday, there arrived H.E. Senhor C. Gonçalves Pereira, Minister designate for the Republic of Brazil to China and Japan residing at Tokio. The Brazilian Minister is accompanied by Lady Gonçalves Pereira. During their brief stay in Hongkong, before resuming their journey to the Japanese capital, H. E. Senhor and Lady Pereira have taken up their residence at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Brazil in Hongkong, made an official visit to the Minister and his wife yesterday. In the afternoon the party was engaged sight-seeing, and in the evening Senhor Leiria was the guest of the Minister at dinner. The best part of the forenoon to-day was spent on a visit to Kowloon, the visitors proceeding to the Peak in the afternoon and later were entertained to tea by Consul and Madame Leiria at their residence, "Duart." Minister and Lady Pereira embarked on board the s.s. *Kamakura Maru* late in the afternoon upon resuming their voyage to Japan.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the International Opium Committee to be submitted to the respective Governments represented. A summary of the representations appeared in our exclusive telegram columns on the 1st inst.:—

Be it resolved:

1. That the International Opium Commission recognizes the unswerving sincerity of the Government of China in their efforts to eradicate the production and consumption of Opium throughout the Empire; the increasing body of public opinion among their own subjects by which those efforts are being supported; and the real, though unequal, progress already made in a task which is one of the greatest magnitude.

2. That in view of the action taken by the Government of China in suppressing the practice of Opium smoking, and by other Governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation concerned move its own Government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of Opium smoking in its own territories and possession, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned.

3. That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation; and that each country in the administration of its system of regulation purports to be aiming, as opportunity offers, at progressively increasing stringency. In recording these conclusions the International Opium Commission recognizes the wide variations between the conditions prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the Governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation in the light of the experience of other countries dealing with the same problem.

4. That the International Opium Commission finds that each Government represented has strict laws which are aimed directly or indirectly to prevent the smuggling of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations into their respective territories; in the judgment of the International Opium Commission it is also the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure the shipment of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations, to any country which prohibits the entry of any Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations.

5. That the International Opium Commission find that the unrestricted manufacture, sale and distribution of Morphine already constitute a grave danger, and that the Morphine habit shows signs of spreading; the International Opium Commission, therefore, desires to state strongly on all Governments that it is highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each Government in its own territories and possessions to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of this drug, and also of such other derivatives of Opium as may appear on scientific inquiry to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill effects.

6. That as the International Opium Commission is not constituted in such a manner as to permit the investigation from a scientific point of view of Anti-Opium remedies and of the properties and effects of Opium and its products, but deems such investigation to be of the highest importance, the International Opium Commission desires that each Delegation shall recommend this branch of the subject to its own Government for such action as that Government may think necessary.

7. That the International Opium Commission strongly urges all Governments possessing Concessions or Settlements in China, which have not yet taken effective action towards the closing of opium divans in the said Concessions and Settlements, to take steps to that end, as soon as they may deem it possible, on the lines already adopted by several Governments.

8. That the International Opium Commission recommends strongly that each Delegation move its Government to enter into negotiations with the Chinese with a view to effective and prompt measures being taken in the various foreign Concessions and Settlements in China for the prohibition of the trade and manufacture of such Anti-Opium remedies as contain Opium or its derivatives.

9. That the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation move its Governments to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Consular districts, Concessions and Settlements in China.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION.

The following are the Minutes of the Fourteenth Session held on February 26, 1909.

The President took the chair at 2.30 p.m.

A declaration was read by the Chief Commissioner for Portugal to the effect that his Government desired to study the proceedings of the Commission before recording their decision with regard to the Resolutions that had been adopted, and that the result would be communicated later to each of the Governments represented.

The Chief Commissioner for the Netherlands, Mr. A. A. de Jongh, laid on the table a statement embodying the two Resolutions offered for consideration at the previous sitting and H. E. Tsunejiro Miyaoka read a reply (to be printed) to the question asked by the Chinese Delegation during the last Session. He also replied to a question informally put by Dr. Tenney with regard to Morphia reshipped from the port of Kobe.

Mr. R. Laidlaw, M.P., presented the report of the Committee on Trade Statistics. The Committee of Revision then submitted the Resolutions for final adoption by the Commission. A slight change was made in their order as recorded, after which they were duly passed.

At the suggestion of the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, it was resolved that the Resolutions should be signed by the President on behalf of the Commission.

The following vote of thanks to the President was moved in felicitous terms by the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, and adopted by acclamation:—

"That a cordial vote of thanks be offered to the Right Reverend Bishop Brent for the dignity, impartiality, and ability with which he has discharged the duties of President of the International Opium Commission."

In his reply the President congratulated the House on the findings reached, and he trusted that they had not wholly failed in carrying the problem a stage nearer its final solution.

H. E. Tsunejiro Miyaoka moved the following vote of thanks to the Secretary:—

"With your permission and the indulgence of the members of the International Commission I beg to give expression to the sense of high appreciation in which we hold the services rendered by the Secretaries. It is unnecessary for me to commend to your attention the care and the diligence and the energy which they have brought to bear on the execution of their onerous duties. Owing to local circumstances beyond our control, these officers were compelled to rely for assistance upon a staff which, in proportion to the volume of work involved, must be pronounced to be inadequately small. In looking back upon the work which they have already accomplished and looking upon what is now done and what still remains to be done, we cannot be blind to the enthusiasm with which they and the members of their staff are applying themselves to their task.

In this connection I may also be permitted to remark that the calls of various Delegations upon the good offices of the Secretaries have been both frequent and numerous. These appeals to their assistance have been invariably responded to, not only with the utmost courtesy on their part, but with that good-natured willingness which has commanded the admiration of all. I feel, therefore, confident that I am correctly interpreting the general sentiment when I venture to move that an expression of cordial thanks of the International Opium Commission may be tendered to the Secretaries and their staff, and that the fact may be recorded in the minutes of our proceedings."

The Chair declared the vote carried by acclamation.

An informal discussion took place as to the advisability of making public the Resolutions adopted by the Commission. It was finally decided that publication should be deferred until authorized by the Government of each or any country concerned.

The Chairman, having expressed the thanks of the Commission to the Chinese Delegation for their hospitality in arranging for the accommodation of the Commission during its sittings, announced that the business of the House was concluded, and he declared that the International Opium Commission stood adjourned sine die.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

FOREIGN LOANS OPPOSED.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th March.

Duke Tsai is in favour of raising subscriptions amongst the officials in Peking and elsewhere for the naval reorganisation scheme.

He is opposed to the idea of raising foreign loans for the purpose.

MINISTER-DESIGNATE TO BERLIN.

ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th March.

H.E. Yam Cheung, Chinese Minister designate to Berlin, arrived at Shanghai on the 2nd inst.

His Excellency leaves on the 6th inst. for Germany and will be accompanied by a son of Prince Su.

VICEROY HSU SHI-CHANG

HIS IMPEACHMENT.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th March.

Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum refuses to conduct the inquiry into the charges alleged against Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Prince Regent does not entertain the refusal, and is proceeding with the institution of the inquiry.

CHINESE IN HARBIN.

ALLEGED ROUGH TREATMENT.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th March.

In consequence of the resistance offered by the Chinese merchants in Harbin against the payment of certain taxes, it is alleged that the natives have been roughly handled by the Russians.

LEUNG TSZ-YI.

INTENDS TO RESIGN.

[*By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."*]

Peking, 4th March.

Having regard to the fact that he has been denounced by the Censors, Leung Tsz-yi is determined to tender his resignation.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the shooting dates, for March.

MEDHURST CUP.
(Last Shoot)

Saturday, 6th Mar. 2 to 5.30 } 200 Yards, King's
Sunday, 7th " 10 " 12.30 } Park Range.

DOUGLAS CUP.

Saturday, 13th Mar. 2 to 5.30 } 800 Yards,
Sunday, 14th " 10 " 12.30 } Peak Range.

SPECIAL POOL.

Saturday, 20th Mar. 2 to 5.30 } 600 Yards, King's
Sunday, 21st " 10 " 12.30 } Park Range

SPECIAL POOL.

Saturday, 27th Mar. 2 to 5.30 } 500 Yards,
Sunday, 28th " 10 " 12.30 } Peak Range.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

"A" Team *v.* The Police.

The following have been selected to represent the "A" team in the above match to-morrow afternoon, on the home ground, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—W. C. D. Turner, Mr. H. R. Makin, Lt. D. K. Anderson (The Buffs) Lt. E. J. H. Haughton, 109th Mahrattas, Mr. E. A. Fowler, Mr. E. C. Oliver, R.N., Rev. W. H. Maundrell, R.N., Mr. A. P. Dashwood, Flag-Lt. H. D. Mulleneaux, R.N., Mr. E. Irving, and Mr. J. H. Chalmers.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. *v.* KOWLOON C.C.

The above match will take place at Kowloon on Saturday next commencing at 2.15 p.m. The Craigengower team will be as follows:—L. E. Lammert (capt.), A. O. Brawn, R. Base, W. H. Viveash, H. L. Manderson, A. Osman, J. D. Noria, R. Pestonji, L. A. Rose, J. D. Kinnaird and S. B. Batliwala.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:—

Club.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Percentage.
Civil Service	13	10	1	2	9	81.81%
H. K. "B"	10	9	1	0	8	80.80%
Hongkong "A"	10	6	1	3	5	71.42%
Telegraphs	13	8	3	2	5	45.45%
Craigengower	13	3	5	5	—2=	—25.00%
R. G. A.	11	3	7	1	—4=	—40.00%
Kowloon	12	2	9	1	—7=	—63.63%
Roy. Engineers	10	1	7	2	—6=	—75.00%
H. K. Police	12	1	9	2	—8=	—80.00%

N.B.—A win counts 1 point.
A loss " —1 "
A draw " 0 "

A Terrible Death.

CHINAMAN'S NECK DISLOCATED.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT AT THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Mr. J. H. Kemp (presiding as Coroner) and a jury (comprising Messrs. G. G. Catchick, F. M. X de Figueiredo and G. G. S. Forsyth) investigated this forenoon the death of a man named Yau Sam, aged forty-three, who met his death the other day in a most terrible fashion, the result of an accident, at the Kowloon-Canton Railway, near Shatin.

According to the evidence given by an Indian senior medical student, in the employ of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and who is assistant to Dr. Hartley, the body of the deceased was examined by him on the afternoon of the 22nd ulto. There were lacerations on the upper and lower parts of the right leg and various other parts of the body. The neck was also dislocated, which was the cause of death.

Dr. I. Hartley was the next witness. He said he was attached to the railway, and he was questioned as under:—

The Coroner—Don't you see all dead bodies?—Practically all. In this matter I did not receive any intimation until the next day. The fault was due to the messenger.

The last witness reported to you?—Yes; by special messenger.

The letter went astray?—Yes.

Could you not have seen the body next day?—When I telephoned out it had been buried.

The Coroner—I don't think the body ought to have been buried. What do you think? You are the only qualified man there?

Dr. Hartley—Yes, I am the only qualified man there. But there are two other Chinese doctors there and usually I have a large district to cover. It is no use delaying the burial. I don't think that bodies ought to be buried without your sanction. Will you see it is not done again?—Yes.

The story of the tragedy was related by a ropeway coolie named Wai Muk, who added that besides being a ropeway man he attended to the telephones. On the 22nd he was stationed at the upper station. This would be about 2.15 p.m. The man at the lower station rang a bell, notifying that passengers were coming up in the car. Witness started the car, not, however before informing the lower station that the car was about to leave.

The Coroner—Where was the deceased?

Witness—He was working at the upper station.

Where was he standing?—At the fly-wheel?—Yes.

How far was he standing from the wheel?—A few paces away.

Was he alone?—No. There was another man with him.

A plan was here produced, showing the wheel, around which a rope ran, which assisted in pulling up the car, which ran from the tunnel up to the European residences. Not far away from the rope was a platform, on which stood deceased and the other man.

Before starting the car, the witness continued, he told both men to stand aside. The reply he got was: "All right, start the car," and deceased, who with the other was engaged in painting, stepped aside. The car was then placed in motion. The vibration shook the platform and the deceased, losing his balance, fell into the machinery. Witness telephoned down and the car was stopped immediately. An attempt was then made by witness to extricate the unfortunate man, but this was only accomplished with the aid of some Europeans. The deceased died almost instantaneously.

The Court—How long have you been in this job?—Since last year.

What are your instructions?—Before I start a car I would notify below and they would ring back saying to start the car.

Who gave you these instructions?—The head ropewayman, who is a Chinaman, and the European chief engineer, who is now in England.

Were you never told what to do with regard to people standing near the wheel when it started?—I only attended to the starting of the car.

This is a most important point. Did you tell them to get out of the way before starting?—Yes.

And you never got any definite instructions as to allowing people to stand anywhere near the wheel?—On this occasion, when the down station rang up, I was told to tell the two men near the wheel to go away, and I did so.

By a juror—From the place where you telephone can you see the wheel?—Yes.

Wong Sau, the man who was with deceased at the time he met his death, was next called. He said he was working with deceased at the time of his death.

The Coroner—How did it happen?

Witness—He was painting. I was painting. We were painting together. A telephone message arrived from below inquiring whether there was anybody near the wheel. The last witness told us to go away, but the deceased said there was no fear. He walked away, however, a few seconds afterwards. When the car started—the deceased had already stepped aside—he became frightened and fell.

The Coroner—Did the car start before you had time to go away?—No.

The Tunnel Superintendent said that the ropeway was practically under his supervision, but it was solely in charge of the mechanical engineer. Witness stated that definite instructions had been given to ropeway men to see that nobody was near the wheel when the car was started. No instructions were given to the Chinese personally by witness.

By a juror—I suppose there is a danger zone near the wheel?—Yes, anybody standing on the framing is a danger when the car is in motion.

A man standing on the framing while the car was in danger need not necessarily be injured?—No. But you know what the Chinese are. They would not take orders from another. No. 1 and will do everything to be contrary—which was what happened, I think, in this case. The works cannot be stopped for one obstinate coolie.

The jury brought in a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

PRACTICALLY NON-SUITED.

INTERNATIONAL BANK CASE TO BE RE-HEARD.

The action brought by the Man Lee Chau firm against the International Banking Corporation to recover the sum of $840, alleged to be payable under a bank draft dated 14th November, 1908, was practically decided by Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court, this morning.

In November, 1908, a bank draft was drawn on the Bank of Hamilton, Vancouver, payable to Man Lee Chau and Co., through the International Banking Corporation. The first of exchange was duly received by the Man Lee Chau firm and deposited in their safe. About December 22nd of the same year this draft was stolen. Information was given to the police, and a warrant was issued against the person suspected of having stolen it, together with a further sum of $8,000. On December 24th the managing partner of the plaintiff firm went to the defendant bank and took them a notice, acting on his solicitor's advice, informing them that the draft had been lost, and requesting them to stop it until the second exchange was received. This notice was alleged to have been taken to the bank by the managing partners of the plaintiff firm, and had been rejected. On December 29th two of the partners of the firm went to the bank and tendered them a Chinese notice, which was refused. It was understood that one of the employees at the bank advised the Man Lee Chau to telegraph to Vancouver, and this was done. On January 5th, on behalf of the plaintiff firm, a letter was sent to the manager of the International Banking Corporation informing him of the draft being stolen from the premises of the Man Lee Chau, and giving the bank notice to defer payment on presentation. In reply to that letter the International Banking Corporation wrote informing plaintiff that without further particulars the draft could not be traced, and that payment could not be stopped without advice from the person by whom the draft was issued. On January 6th the bank paid the first of exchange to some person or persons unknown. Notice was given to plaintiff some days afterwards, and later on, in February, the plaintiff firm received the second exchange for this draft. This was presented for payment, and was endorsed by the bank in red ink, "Original paid 6/1/09."

The story was not admitted by the defendants, and after much evidence was taken, Mr. Justice Gompertz reserved his decision.

To-day, he was of opinion that the plaintiff could not sue on the document. An examination of the case confirmed his impression in that respect. He was not sure what the plaintiffs' claim was about, and on that point they should be non-suited. As regards the question of conversion the Puisne Judge did not think that the plaintiffs had any right to that. They could either take a non-suit or go on with the case.

The plaintiffs agreed to proceed with the action, and the case was put into next Friday's list, when a day will be fixed for the re-hearing.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendants.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

CANTON HANKOW RAILWAY.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 4th March.

A party of shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway Company has recently formed a club in Canton under the style of the "Canton Railway Shareholders' Union," similar to the one organised by the shareholders at Shanghai with a view to keep a watch on the members of the directorate of the Company, who, it is said, have not acted satisfactorily in several respects, and to do whatever that is possible for the benefit of the majority of the shareholders. Yesterday, a telegram was received from the Shanghai shareholders advising that a representative of the shareholders there has been selected and will be deputed to Canton in co-operation with the union at Canton to check the accounts of the Company, and to do whatever is deemed necessary for the benefit of the shareholders.

OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

At 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in Wai Oi Street, where one building was gutted; little damage was done to the neighbouring houses.

A VEXED QUESTION.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has wired to the shareholders in various places calling a mass meeting of shareholders to take place on the 25th day of this moon as a result of the appointment of Taotai Wong Ping Yun as Director-General by H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

MILITARY STATION ATTACKED.

The officials of the Heungshan district have reported that a military station was attacked by a gang of robbers the other day in Tai Po when three soldiers were killed and two others wounded, in addition to a quantity of arms and ammunition being taken away by the robbers.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

Business has been brisk during the week under review, and a further advance in most stocks has to be recorded.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in great request but with no shares forthcoming, the price has sprung to $900. The London price is also higher at £84-10/, ex div.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quiet at $187½. North Chinas are a shade firmer and can probably be placed in the North at Tls. 97½. Unions have been sold at $825. Yangtzes have risen to $100.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in favour and are inquired for at $90, ex the dividend and bonus of $8 per share paid on the 4th inst. Hongkong Fires are unaltered and without business to report.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are weaker and on offer at $12. Douglases can be sold at $34, and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at $29½. Indo-Chinas preferred and deferred are steady at $39½ and $19½ respectively. Shell Transports are inquired for at the improved rate of 52/-

Refineries.—China Sugars have further risen and close with buyers at $142½. Luzons are quiet at $17. Perak Sugars are reported sold in the North at Tls. 110.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings can be sold in the North at Tls. 18½. Raubs have weakened to $8½ with sellers at the rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Geo. Fenwicks are quiet and without business to report at $12. Whampoa Docks are again easier and might be had in small lots at $87. Shanghai Docks have risen to Tls. 91, with firm inquiries at the price. Hongkew Wharfs are also firmer and buyers prevail at Tls 177.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands are obtainable in the North at Tls. 104. Central Stores have improved to $20. The net profit for the year, including the balance of $17,852.02 brought forward from last year, according to the Directors' report, amounts to $[illegible],812.48. After allowing for Directors', Auditors', and Trustees' fees, interest on Debentures to 31st December, 1908, Depreciation and Reserves, there remain a balance of $47,266.75 which the Directors propose to appropriate as follows:—To pay a dividend of 8%=$1.20 on 6,000 ordinary shares, and 60 cents on 25,708 new shares, absorbing $12,624.80, and to carry forward the balance of $14,641.95 to new account. Hongkong Hotels are procurable at $90. Hongkong Lands have improved to $96, at which rate buyers prevail. Humphreys Estates can be obtained at $3.65. Shanghai Lands have sellers at Tls. 115.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have found buyers at $9. Latest advices from Shanghai show a further improvement in Northern Cotton Mills.—Ewos have buyers at Tls. 104. Internationals are quoted buyers at Tls. 84, and Lau Kung Mows at $88 nominal. Soy Chees have been sold at Tls. 310.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have again been dealt in at $ 1¾ and close with buyers at $12. China Light and Powers have changed hands at $4¾. There are further buyers of China Providents at $9.20, but none are obtainable at the rate. Green Island Cements are wanted at $9.60. Hongkong Ices are offering at $205, ex the final dividend of $15 per share paid on the 27th ult. Hongkong Ropes are quiet and obtainable at $ 4 ex the final dividend of $1 per share paid on the 27th ultimo. Watsons have receded to $9 but there are buyers at the rate. There are buyers of Union Waterboats at $10.10. In the North, Langkats have buyers at the improved rate of Tls. 115.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/8-11/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74-7/8.

Dividends, Payable.—Hongkong Fires—Dividend of $17 per share for 1907, payable on the 9th inst. Hongkong Hotels—final of $1 per share for 1908, payable to-morrow. Union Waterboats—dividend of 65 cents per share, payable on the 8th inst. Langkats—first interim of Tls. 12½ for account 1907, payable in Shanghai on the 16th inst. Sumatras—Dividend of Tls. 5 per share for 1908 payable on the 26th inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stock Brokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

March	Settlement	30th March.
April	"	20th April.
May	"	31st May.
June	"	29th June.
July	"	30th July.
August	"	30th August.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 5th instant, Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 19th ulto.

The yarn market has been firm for the whole of the past fortnight, and for favourite chops of desirable spinnings one dollar more per bale has been paid in many instances. Holders cannot respond to inquiries at lower prices, owing to the constant fluctuations in exchange. Early Spring rains have begun to fall and should hold out encouraging prospects for the next harvest from the interior. Importers are hopeful that there will be good business with advancing prices after the "Ching Ming" holidays which commence on the 20th of the current month. In the meantime indications are that dealers will buy from hand to mouth only; much of their operations will be confined to second hand transactions. On the 30th ult. the Committee of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association held a meeting at the Osaka Hotel to consider the advisability of continuing the stoppage of 2.75 per cent. of the spindles after May next. The Committee were unanimous in the opinion that, although the export of yarn showed some improvement, trade in Japan had not yet recovered from the depression, and it was not therefore expedient to resume working the spindles which have been stopped. It was therefore decided to continue the suspension for a further six months from May next. The meeting also agreed to advise a bounty of Y1.50 on each bale exported abroad. The decision of the Committee was to be laid before a general meeting of the Association on or about the 25th ultimo.

No. 20s—A moderate business reported at last mail's rates. Selected threads changed hands at $1 better.

No. 16s.—Not much in request.

No. 12s. and 10s.—Move freely at an advance of $1.

No. 8s.—Nothing doing.

No. 6s.—In small request.

Market closes firm.

Sales:—100 bales of No. 6s., 3,175 bales or No. 10s., 1,150 bales of No. 12s., 25 bales of No. 16s., and 1,950 bales of No. 20s., in all about 6,400 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Catherine Apcar*, *Kutsang*, *Takasaki Maru*, *Ceylon Maru*, *Kumsang* and *Macedonia* of about 3,500 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 16,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 20,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T. T.	at Rs. 129½	per cent.
" Demand	" " 130	"
London T. T.	" 8d.	1.84d.=$
" Demand	" 1.8 11/16d.	=$
Shanghai	" Tls. 74¾	=$100.
Silver	" 23 1/16d.	per oz.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld., King's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 10th March, both days inclusive.

R. J. MACGOWAN,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 24 h February, 1909. [234

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. E. L. KRAUSS, Mr. W. F. GRAY will take charge of the Agency here.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [237

WANTED.

SITUATION by a Lady as LADY'S COMPANION or GOVERNESS. Does not mind Travelling and undertakes care of children on the voyage. Apply to—

J. S. C.,
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [238

TO LET.

TWO AIRY ROOMS in a house on BELILIOS TERRACE, first row, entrance from Robinson Road. Moderate Rental. For particulars, apply to—

"HOUSEHOLDER,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [239

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SANDER WIELER AND COMPANY, carrying on business at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and elsewhere as Merchants, have, on the 15th day of February, 1909, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of two ducks on a river, of Chinese landscape with a Pagoda on both sides and of some mountains in the background;

in the name of Messrs. SANDER WIELER AND COMPANY, who claim to be the proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since the month of June, 1908, in respect of the following goods:—

SILK PIECE GOODS IN CLASS 31.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the Undersigned.

Dated the 5th day of March, 1909.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicants,
8, Des Vœux Road Central,
Hongkong.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON
MONDAY,
the 8th March, 1909, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF
SHIRTS, COLLARS, PYJAMAS, SUITS, VESTS, BOWLER HATS, LACE CURTAINS, BLANKETS, &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [240

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT is hereby notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—

On SATURDAY, the 6th March:—

From Western Defences in a South-Westerly to Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 1 P.M.

On MONDAY, the 8th March:—

From Eastern Defences in an Easterly and North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 10 P.M.

On TUESDAY, the 9th March:—

From Chin Lan Chu and Devil's Peak over the area One Rise More, Buffalo Hill, Calf's Head and Razor Hill, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 10.30 A.M., and finishing at 2 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [235

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK:

S.S. "GHAZEE" .....About 12th March.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [

Public Companies.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12.30 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 9th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd inst. to the 9th proximo both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1909. [194

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, King's Buildings, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909. [226

LUZON SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, King's Buildings, on FRIDAY, the 19th March, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to 19th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1909. [227

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. PAUL SUEDHAUS having retired from our employment, ceases to sign our Firm per Procuration.

Mr. CARL AHRENDT has been authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration from this date.

MELCHERS & CO.

Canton, the 3rd March, 1909. [231

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS Co.

(THE GREAT TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.)

HAVING been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, we shall be pleased to give any information as to rates of passage, &c., in connection with above.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. [

Intimations.

NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of *Hongkong Telegraph* office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, 2nd floor.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909. [219

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

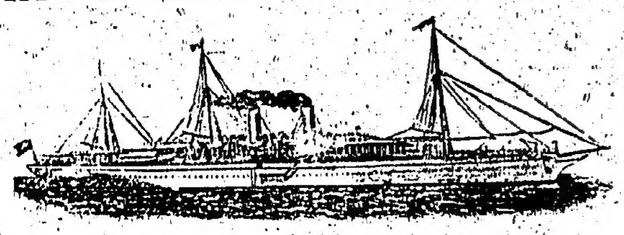
There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 31st December, 1908. [

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(Subject to Alteration).

PROPOSED SAILINGS. R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, April 10th	April 30th
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 1st	May 22nd
"MONTEAGLE"	6,763	TUESDAY, May 11th	June 4th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 22nd	June 12th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, June 12th	July 3rd.

"EMPRESS" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London: 1st Class .....*via* Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways... " " £43. " " £45.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.
11]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*NAMSANG**	SATURDAY, 6th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI	*WINGSANG*†	SATURDAY, 6th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	*ESANG*†	MONDAY, 8th Mar., Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	*KUMSANG**	WED'DAY, 10th Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA	*YUENSANG**	FRIDAY, 12th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	*FOOKSANG*†*	TUESDAY, 23rd Mar., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutsang*, *Namsang* and *Fooksang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [6

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.		
HAIPHONG	"CHIHLI"	6th	Mar.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	7th	"	Daylight.
AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	7th	"	"
MANILA	"TEAN"	9th	"	3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	11th	"	4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	16th	"	3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	8th	April,	4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

SCHEDULE STEAMERS leaving every Thursday and Sunday have excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon. Fare: $40 single and $70 return. Take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [8

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA DIRECT	SATURDAY, 6th Mar., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 13th Mar., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [7

Shipping—Steamers.

CHARGEURS REUNIS.
(FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA.
(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILI, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL).

Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES POINTS.

THE Steamship

S.S. "AMIRAL HAMELIN,"

Captain Dabonnaire, will leave this port on or about the 20th March, for SHANGHAI, JAPAN and SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909 [58

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK:

S.S. "GHAZEE".....About 11th March.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1909. [217

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR,"

Capt. A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [230

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons.	Captain	Sailing Date
			1909
Gymeric	4,002	J. C. A. Hall	18th Mar.
Kumeric	6,232	F. S. Cowley	8th April
Inveric	4,789	R. J. Howie	6th May
Suveric	6,232	Shotton	3rd June

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Building,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [10

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE"

will be despatched as above on or about the 26th March.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1909. [208

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ...Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" .....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9, every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....$4.
Meals.....$1.25 each

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1908. 15

Shipping—Steamers.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"

Captain B. W. H. Snow, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 6th March, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 8,000 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables; all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabia*, due in London on 16th April 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
R. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th March, 1909. [4

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE"

will be despatched as above about 10th April.

For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1909. [233

Intimations

PABST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [11

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSON AGENTS,
GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG,
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.
EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1909. [21

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a marvellously short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 1/9 per packet or 9 for 10/6. When ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners of Inland Revenue, without which it is a forgery.

Sole by all Chemists. B

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 5th February, 100 cts. per $ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

		Cents.
Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa	℔	18
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	18
" Roast—Shiu " "	"	18
" Breast—Ngau Lam	"	13
" Soup, Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	18
" " Sirloin—Ngau Lau	"	28
" " Sausages,—Ngau Yuk Chaung	"	26
Bullock's Brains— " Know	per set	10
" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li	each	50
" " corned—Ham Ngau Li	"	58
" Head—Ngau Tau	"	80
" Heart—Ngau Sum	per ℔	12
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	"	18
" Feet—Ngau Keok	each	7
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	"	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	"	17
" Liver—Ngau Con	℔	12
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	"	7
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tau-keok	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwat	℔	22
" Leg—Yeung Pei	"	22
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	"	20
Pigs' Chitlings—Chi cheong	"	22
" Brains—Chi Know	per set	7
" Feet—Chi Keok	"	11
" Fry—Chi Chak	"	25
" Head—Chi Tau	"	15
" Heart—Chi Sum	each	8
" Kidneys—Chi Yiu	pair	7
" Liver—Chi Kon	℔	24
Pork, Chop—Chi Pai Kwat	"	18
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	"	—
" Leg—Chu Pei	"	23
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	"	17
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keok	set	50
" Heart—Yeung Sum	each	6
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	"	9
" Liver—Yeung Con	℔	14
Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chai	"	22
Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau	"	22
Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk	"	20
" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong	"	20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai	℔	23
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	"	27
Ducks—Ap	"	22
Doves—Pan Kau	each	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz.	20
Fowls, Canton—Kai	℔	30
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	"	28
Geese—Ngo	"	18
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye Ngo	pair	—
Musk Deer—Wong Keng	each	$2.50
Hare—Tu Chai	"	65
Partridge—Che Khoo	"	65
Pheasant—Shan Kai	pair	$1.70
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup	each	32
" Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup	"	27
Quail—Um-Chun	"	25
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk	dozen	—
Snipe—Sa Chui	each	26
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	per ℔	65
" Hen— " " Na	"	50
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap	pair	$1.30
Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai	"	65
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui Ap	per pair	95

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	℔	9
Bream—Bin Yu	"	14
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	"	15
Carp—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish—Chik Yu	"	11
Codfish—Mun Yu	"	13
Crabs—Hai	"	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	"	14
Dab—Sa Mang Yu	"	15
Dace—Wong Mei Lun	"	11
Dog Fish—Tit Tu Sa	"	9
Eels, Congor—Hai Man Yu	"	15
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	"	16
" Yellow—Wong Sin	"	28
Frogs—Tien Kai	"	32
Garoupa—Sek Pan	"	52
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu	"	12
Herrings—Tso Pak	"	18
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Yu	"	28
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	"	16
Loach—Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters—Lung Ha	"	28
Mackerel—Chi Yu	"	16
Monk Fish—Mon Yu	"	24
Mullet—Chai Yu	"	21
Oysters—Sang Hou	"	20
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu	"	16
Perch—Tan Loo	"	15
Pike—Fa Paw Poong	"	8
Plaice—Pan Yu	"	18
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	"	30
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	"	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	"	52
Ray—Pei Pa Sa	"	9
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung	"	15
Roach—Chun Yu	"	10
Salmon, (Chum), fresh water—Ma Yau Yu	℔	32
Shark—Sa Yu	℔	9
Skate—Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps—Ha	"	28
Snapper—Lap Yu	"	24
Soles—Tat Sa Yu	"	26
Tench—Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	"	24
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu	"	60
White Bait—Ngan Yu Chai	"	—

FRUITS.

Almond—Hung Yan	℔	30
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping Ko	"	30
" (Chefoo)—Tin Chun Ping Ko	"	—
" Small—Hoi Tong	"	—
" Custard—Fan Lai Chi	each	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng Heung Chiu	℔	5
" (brides), Macao—Sau Heung Chiu	"	6
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foohg Lut	"	12
Carambola—Yeung Tou	"	—
Cocoanuts—Yeh Tsz	each	10
Grapes—Sin Tai Tsz	℔	—
Lemons, China—Ning Moong	"	5
" Amer.—Kum San Ning Moong	"	5
Lichees, Small Stone—Lai Chi Con	"	24
" Fresh, Lai Chi	"	—
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	5
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Mong	"	—
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong	"	—
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsz per 100	"	—
Oranges, Tim Chang	℔	14
" Small—Tai Kut	catty	—
" Mandarin—Tim Kut	"	—
Olives—Pak Lam	℔	8
Passion Fruit	each	—
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shut Li	℔	10
" (Canton), Cooking—Sa Li	"	14
" (Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li	"	18
Peanuts,—Fa Sang		10
Persimmons, Large,—Hung Chio		—
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon Ti Paw-law	each	8
" and cooking—Chung-tang Paw-law	"	—
Plantains—Tai Chio	℔	3
Plums, Swatow—Hung Lai		—
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	18
Walnuts, Hop Tou		12
" Green—Sang Hop Tou		—
Shanghai Lo Kwat	℔	—

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung Hoi Ah Chi Chauk	℔	8
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau		8
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Pin Tau		8
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi		2
Beans, Long—Tau Kok		—
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	2
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker		4
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker		4
Brassica—Pak Choi		4
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun		1
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy		4
Cabbage, Red—Kai Lan Tau	each	8
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi	"	7
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	"	—
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi Fa	each	13
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh Choi-fa	each	9
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa		6
Carrots—Kam Shun		6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy		4
Celery, English—Yeung Kan Choi		5
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choi		—
Chillies, Dried—Con Lat Chiu		40
" Red—Hung Fa	"	40
" Green—Cheng Lat Chiu	"	40
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu		8
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa		3
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa		10
Garlic—Suen Tau		6
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung		16
" old—Lo Keung		10
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	℔	20
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	piece	—
Lettuce—Yeung Sang Choi	each	1
Water Chesnuts—Ma Tai	"	5
" Mandarin—Kwei Lum Ma Tai	"	6
Musk Melon		—
Mushrooms, Fresh—Sang Cho Kho		—
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau		8
" Green—Sang Chung		4
" Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau		6
" Japan—Yat Poon " "		—
Okroes—Mo Ker		8
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai	℔	10
Gradus Pea		8
Green Peas—Cheng Tau		8
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu		1
" Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu Tsai		5
" Japan—Yat Poon Shu Tsai		—
" American—Fa Ki " "		4
" Foochow—Fuk Chau Shu Tsai		3
" Macao—Oh Moon " "		—
Pumpkin—*Toong Kwa*		3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	℔	3
Rhubarb		—
Shalots—Con Chung Tau		8
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi		4
Spinach—Yin Choi		4
Tomatoes—Fan Ker		6
Taro—Wu Tau		4
Turnips, Pun-ti (Long)—Low Pak		3
" English—Yeung Low Pak	piece	3
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa		—
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi		6
" Caltrops—Lan Kok	℔	8
" Lily Roots—Lin Ngau		5
Yams—Tai Shu		5
Sage	per bundle	—

The prices necessarily vary from day to day, and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

A. GIBSON,
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/8⅝
Do. demand	1/8 11/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/8 13/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.17
America—Bank T.T.	41¼
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.76
India T.T.	129½
Do. demand	130
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74¾
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	74
Japan—Bank T.T.	84
Java—Bank T.T.	103¼

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/8 15/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/9 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	42⅜
4 months' sight do.	43⅛
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	19 3/16
4 months' sight France	2.21½
6 months' sight "	2.23½
4 months' sight Germany	1.80½
Bar Silver	23 1/16
Bank of England rate	3 %
Sovereign	11.42

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Indian (*Arratoon Apcar*) 8th inst.
German (*Prinz Ludwig*) 13th inst.
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 17th inst.
Indian (*Suisang*) 19th inst.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Westphalia* left Shanghai on 4th inst., and may be expected here on 8th inst., a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Tosa Maru*, American Line, left Shanghai for this port on 4th inst., and is expected here on 7th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kumano Maru*, Australian Line, left Thursday Island for this port on 4th inst., and is expected here on 15th inst.

The I. C. S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Suisang* left Calcutta for this port *via* the Straits on 3rd inst., and may be expected here on 19th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 5th at 11.55 a.—The depression lying to the Southward of the Loochoos yesterday, has moved towards E.N.E. and is now situated to the Westward of the Bonins.

The barometer has risen over the Loochoos and N.E. Japan, and fallen over China, particularly in the North.

A rather deep depression is moving Eastwards over the continent to the North of the Gulf of Pechili, and the highest pressure is now shown over N.E. Japan.

Moderate to light monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. and E. winds, moderate to light.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Delta, Br. s.s., 4,780, B. W. Snow, 5th Mar.,—Shanghai 2nd Mar., Mails and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Haimun, Br. s.s., 636, J. W. Evans, 5th Mar.,—Swatow 4th Mar., Gen.—D., L. & Co.

Choising, Ger. s.s., 1,010, J. V. Bruhn, 5th Mar.,—Bangkok 26th Feb., Rice and Timber.—B. & S.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 930, Y. Kaburaki, 5th Mar.,—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 4th Mar., Gen.—O. S. K.

Signal, Ger. s.s., 907, Schulaikier, 5th Mar.,—Dalny 25th Feb., and Chefoo 27th, Gen.—J. & Co.

Kwanglee, Chi. s.s., 1,468, Froberg, 5th Mar.,—Shanghai 2nd Mar., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Heliopolis, Br. s.s., 1,967, Martin, 5th Mar.,—Chin-wang-tao 28th Feb., Ballast.—G., L. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Foohing, for Foochow.
Chihli, for Haiphong.
Meefoo, for Shanghai.
Haiyang, for Swatow.
Tingsang, for Swatow.
Kwanglee, for Canton.
Signal, for Canton.
Aldenham, for Port Darwin.
Kamakura Maru, for Kobe.
Delta, for Singapore.

Departures.

Mar. 5.

Aldenham, for Australian Ports.
Macedonia, for Shanghai.
Haiyang, for Coast Ports.
Amara, for Canton.
Borneo, for Sandakan.
Tingsang, for Shanghai.
Meefoo, for Shanghai.
Changchow, for Shanghai.
Colombo, for Saigon.
Foochow, for Shanghai.
Standard, for Chefoo.
Kamakura Maru, for Kobe.

Passengers arrived.

Per *Delta*, for Hongkong from Shanghai—Mr. J. Adams, Mrs. A. Satulovska, Mr. A. Stanisch, Mr. and Mrs. Adson, Capt. B. Lundholm, Messrs. E. J. Ezra, J. H. Tow, Ischudin, W. F. Gray, J. W. Lentz, N. Smith, Khein Singh, Pala Singh, Jouand Singh, Lable Singh and Wadhawa Singh. From Yokohama—Mr. Stanler Vincent. From Shanghai for Singapore—Messrs. A. A. de Jongh, W. G. van Wettum and 2 native servants, W. D. Barnes and native servant, Law's native servant, and Jacques Forster. For Colombo—Mr. Griggs. For London—Mrs. C. Hill and child, and Mr. J. W. Law. From Kobe—Messrs. P. C. Conrad and A. K. Elder.

Per *Macedonia*, for Hongkong from London—Dr., Mrs. and Miss M. Clark, Misses Hunt, L. B. Craig, MacNaughton and Skegg, Lord F. Hamilton, Dr. F. Clark, Rev. Hipwell, Messrs. Loy Alkin, R. Matthews, Armitage, H. Barnicott, P. Fenwick and D. Stevenson. From Marseilles—Rev. A. Anderson, Dr. W. Anderson, and Mr. R. A. Rogers. From Gibraltar—Mr. and Mrs. Toningson. From Port Said—Mr. and Miss W. G. Iron. From Bombay—Major and Mrs. Lethbridge, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. David and amah, Lieut. Monteith, Messrs. H. Khetsey, Roopsing and servant. From Colombo—Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Castleman and maid, Misses Cable and Postlewhaite, and Mr. P. Gaisford. From Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Little, Comdr. J. H. Lin, Messrs. E. T. Hall and Ellis. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Mingay, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Macbeth, Mr. and Mrs. Pereira, Mr. and Miss Parker Sloane, Rev. and Mrs. Mansell and infant, Miss Hamilton, Capt. Bearsley, Messrs. Moll, W. Moll, W. MacLellan, A. S. MacLellan, C. C. Poll, C. S. Brown, A. G. Beaumont, J. R. Barnes, M. Weutman, A. S. Cousland and Rigende. For Shanghai from London—Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Rev. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Williams and infant, Misses Turnbull and Meaum, Messrs. Race, Boyd, J. R. Barlow, MacMillan, A. C. Drabble, C. C. Denman, Kirk and valet. From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Warron; Messrs. A. MacLean, Marshall, Cavalier and F. J. Meyers. From Bombay—Mr. Ida and Mr. Kodera. From Colombo—Mr. and Miss Parker Ness. From Penang—Misses G. Palett, Musgrove, Ghiloni and Baxter, Messrs H. Ward, Eldred, Wykeham, Greig, Chapman, Beattie, Rebanser, Ryott, Wallace, Phillips, Knight and Stapleton. From Singapore—Messrs. Messiter Tooze, J. Gibb, W. S. Young and servant. For Kobe from Bombay—Mr. Mahomed. From Singapore—Messrs. J. B. Sutter and C. N. Cross. For Yokohama from London—Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Hay and infant, Mr. and Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Ley Alkin, Mrs. Kennard, Mrs. Williamson and Miss Papson. From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. and Miss McConnell, Miss Parke and maid, Major-General Dalton and Captain Vandeleur. From Port Said—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Collins and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rogers. From Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence.

Shipping Reports.

Str. *Kwanglee*, from Shanghai:—Fresh to strong N.E. monsoon and fine weather.

Str. *Haimun*, from Swatow:—Fine overcast moderate N.E. and E.N.E'ly winds and moderate sea slight breeze.

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Aldenham, Br. s.s., 3,808, St. John George, 3rd Mar.,—Yokohama 23rd Feb., and Kobe 28th, Gen.—G., L. & Co.

Alesia, Ger. s.s., 3,376, J. Ernst, 1st Mar.,—Portland, Or. 28th Jan., and Moji 25th Feb., Flour.—P. & A. S. S. Co.

Baron Dalmeny, Br. s.s., 2,503, Hey, 28th Feb.,—Cardiff 9th Jan., Ballast.—Br. Government.

Bencleuch, Br. s.s., 2,679, G. McMillan, 2nd Mar.,—Moji 25th Feb., Coal.—G., L. & Co.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,143, J. Warrack, 1st Mar.,—Hongay 26th Feb., Coal.—B. & S.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 13,426, W. W. Greene, 28th Feb.,—San Francisco 30th Jan., and Shanghai 25th Feb., Gen.—T. K. K.

Empress of India, Br. s.s., 3,032, E. Beetham, R.N.R., 20th Feb.,—Vancouver 28th Jan., and Shanghai 17th Feb., Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.

Erroll, Br. s.s., 2,889, L. James, 28th Feb.,—Bangkok 21st Feb., Ballast.—D. & Co., Ld.

Ichang, Br. s.s., 1,775, Tuebin, 3rd Mar.,—Canton 2nd Mar., Gen.—B. & S.

Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,077, E. J. Buller, 1st Mar.,—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 23rd Feb., Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, A. P. Ulderup, 3rd Mar.,—Haiphong and Hoihow 2nd Mar., Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Nam Sang, Br. s.s., 2,591, P. M. B. Lake, 28th Feb.,—Yokohama via Kobe and Moji 24th Feb., Coal and Gen.—J., M. & Co.

Paklat, Dut. s.s., 1,085, Swart, 3rd Mar.,—Swatow 2nd Mar., Ballast.—A. P. & Co.

Rigel, Am. s.s., 1,758, J. Sievert, 3rd Mar.,—Manila 28th Feb., Sugar.—Arratoon N. Apcar.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,619, R. W. Almond, 1st Mar.,—Manila 27th Feb., Gen.—S., T. & Co.

Shantung, Ger. s.s., 1,000, G. Gosewitch, 27th Feb.,—Bangkok 19th Feb., Rice and Gen.—B. & S.

Shini Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,389, Tamozawa, 27th Feb.,—Moji 22nd Feb., Coal.—Mr. Ataka.

Shinano Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,520, F. Furukawa, 24th Feb.,—Moji 17th Feb., Coal.—N. Y. K.

Strombus, Br. s.s., 4,008, Stott, 4th Mar.,—Batavia 16th Jan., and Singapore 24th Feb., Kerosine Oil.—A. P. & Co.

Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, G. H. Pennefather, 2nd Mar.,—Iloilo 26th Feb., Sugar.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, Edwards, 3rd Mar.,—Saigon 26th Feb., Rice.—Wo Fat Sing.

Tientsin, Br. s.s., 1,227, G. W. Eedy, 15th Feb.,—Sourabaya 21st Jan., and Samarang 2nd Feb., Sugar.—B. & S.

Tsintau, Ger. s.s., 1,002, Fr. Bücking, 28th Feb.,—Bangkok via Swatow 18th Feb., Rice.—B. & S.

Venus, Am. s.s., 608, G. Benteria, 28th Feb.,—Manila 24th Feb., Ballast.—Jorge & Co.

Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,350, N. Kabayashi, 28th Feb.,—Kutchinotzu 23rd Feb., Coal.—O. S. K.

Yesan Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,329, Awoki, 4th Mar.,—Kutchinotzu 26th Feb., Coal.—M. B. K.

Yorihime Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,356, Nakamawa, 3rd Mar.,—Moji 25th Feb., Coal.—Ataka & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Lyndhurst, Br. bark, Parnell, 14th Sept.,—Bangkok 25th Aug., Case Oil.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	*From*	*Agents*	*Due*
P. Waldemar	Manila	M. & Co.	Mar. 6
Tjiliwong	Macassar	J. C. J. L.	Mar. 6
Benlawers	Singapore	G., L. & Co	Mar. 7
Tosa Maru	Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Mar. 7
Asia	Japan	P. M. Co.	Mar. 8
Arratoon A'car	Singapore	D. S. & Co	Mar. 8
Westphalia	Shanghai	H. A. L.	Mar. 8
Empire	P. Darwin	G., L. & Co	Mar. 10
Prinz Ludwig	Colombo	M. & Co.	Mar. 13
Kumano Maru	Thursday I	N. Y. K.	Mar. 15
Totomi Maru	Bombay	N. Y. K.	Mar. 16
Emp. of Japan	Vancouver	C. P. R. Co	Mar. 17
Suisang	Calcutta	J., M. & Co	Mar. 19

DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.

H.M.S. Robin	at	Kowloon Dock
Empress of India	"	"
Tarlac	"	"
Venus	"	"
Erroll	"	"
Dilly	"	"
Likin	"	"
Alesia	"	Cosmopolitan

Ships Passed The Canal.

8th January—*Goeben, Indrasamha, Hakata Maru, Inaba Maru, Prinz Regent Luitpold, Prometheus.* 12th January—*China, Flintshire, Roma, Glenroy, Salasia, Cathay.* 15th January—*Peiho, Achilles, Dumbea, Palawan, Palermo, Teenkai.* 19th January—*Armand Behic, Benvenue, Calchas, Denbighshire, Montrose, Sophie Rickmers.* 22nd January—*Bulow, Ningchow, Laertes Princess Alice, Wakasa Maru, Tourane.* 26th January—*Sithonia, Glamorganshire, Hitachi Maru, Konang Si.* 29th January—*Tudor Prince, Ching Wo, Ernest Simons, Moyune, Sicilia.* 2nd February—*Antilochus, Austria, Benlawers, Indramayo, Diomed, Kaisow, Palma, Scandia.* 5th February—*Kleist, Derfflinger, Sado Maru, Alcinous, Benlomond, Dardanus, Ping Suey, Kamakura Maru, Nera.* 9th February—*Tranquebar, Meinam, Linnet, Ambria, Nile, Theseus.* 12th February—*Indrawadi, Tonkin, Hyson.* 16th February—*Monmouthshire, Istria, Sumatra, Lothian, Siam.* 19th February—*Erzherzog, Franz Ferdinand, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Bingo Maru, Telemachus, Kanagawa Maru, Prinz Ludwig.* 23rd February—*Astyanax, Kamo Maru, Caledonien, Sunda.* 26th February—*Muncaster Castle, Glenearn, Glenlogan, Nubia, Peleus, Tydeus.* 2nd March—*Benalder, Indrani, Peking.*

Arrivals at Home—8th January—*Kintuck, Shimosa.* 15th January—*Kennebec, Canton.* 19th January—*Braemar, Dumbea, Sinegambia, Oopack, Hakata Maru.* 20th January—*Somali.* 22nd January—*Bombay Maru, Goeben, China.* 26th January—*Inverclyde.* 1st February—*Palermo.* 2nd February—*Wakasa Maru, Teenkai.* 5th February—*Wray Castle, Bulow, Denbighshire, Sithonia, Ernest Simons.* 12th February—*Derfflinger, Sado Maru, Ching Wo, Moyune.* 16th February—*Dumbea, Wakasa Maru, Sicilia.* 19th February—*Meinam, Tonkin, Dardanus.* 23rd February—*Benlomond, Konang Si, Sicilia, Theseus.* 26th February—*Siam, Sikh.* 1st March—*Nile.* 2nd March—*Telemachus, Bingo Maru.*

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

March 4th, 1909, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		Ws.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	29.97	21	97	—	0	b
Nemuro	6 a.m.	29.65	—	—	NW	10	—
Hakodate	"	30.05	—	—	NW	8	—
Tokio	"	30.18	—	—	N	4	—
Kochi	"	30.16	—	—	SW	2	—
Nagasaki	"	30.11	—	—	—	0	—
Kagoshima	"	30.12	—	—	NE	4	—
Oshima	"	30.04	—	—	S	2	—
Naha	"	29.93	—	—	SE	6	—
Ishigakijima	"	29.89	—	—	NE	4	—
Bonin Is.	"	30.04	—	—	N	2	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	30.07	37	81	S	6	c
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	30.09	41	—	SW	4	b
Hankow	6 a.m.	30.24	42	92	SE	1	b
Kinkiang	"	30.15	38	91	—	0	b
Shanghai	9 a.m.	30.16	47	77	S	1	b
Gutzlaff	"	30.14	48	78	NNE	—	bm
Sharp Peak	"	30.15	53	86	N	1	b
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.09	55	87	NE	1	o
Swatow	"	29.99	51	93	NE	1	b
Taihoku	a.m.	30.09	—	—	W	6	—
Taichu	"	30.05	—	—	N	6	—
Tainan	"	30.03	—	—	N	6	—
Koshun	"	29.98	—	—	N	2	—
Pescadores	"	30.06	—	—	NE	8	—
Canton	9 a.m.	30.14	57	94	N	1	b
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.11	61	79	E	1	c
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	E	2	—
Gap Rock	"	30.06	—	—	ENE	4	—
Macao	"	30.10	61	—	NW	1	o
Wuchow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	8 a.m.	30.07	61	—	ENE	3	o
Tourane	"	30.01	75	—	NNW	2	c
C. St. James	"	29.89	79	—	NE	5	c
Aparri	6 a.m.	29.94	—	—	SW	2	b
Manila	10 a.m.	29.96	82	63	W	1	c
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.9	73	—	—	0	c
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NE	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.93	82	—	NE	3	b
Cebu	"	29.90	85	—	N	1	c
Labuan	"	29.83	81	—	—	—	—

March 5th, 1909, a.m.

		Bar.	Th.	Hu.	Wind		Ws.
Vladivostock	7 a.m.	29.91	28	95	—	0	o
Nemuro	6 a.m.	30.74	—	—	SW	2	—
Hakodate	"	30.21	—	—	NW	2	—
Tokio	"	30.10	—	—	N	6	—
Kochi	"	30.07	—	—	SW	2	—
Nagasaki	"	30.11	—	—	—	0	—
Kagoshima	"	30.12	—	—	NE	2	—
Oshima	"	30.12	—	—	N	6	—
Naha	"	30.01	—	—	NE	4	—
Ishigakijima	"	30.09	—	—	—	0	—
Bonin Is.	"	29.93	—	—	SE	8	—
Chefoo	6 a.m.	29.77	45	84	SW	6	c
Weihaiwei	9 a.m.	29.82	46	—	SW	6	o
Hankow	5 a.m.	30.04	46	92	E	2	b
Kinkiang	"	30.01	44	92	—	0	o
Shanghai	9 a.m.	30.02	51	79	SSE	3	c
Gutzlaff	"	30.04	51	79	SSE	4	cm
Sharp Peak	"	30.12	53	93	WNW	1	b
Amoy	6 a.m.	30.09	56	75	NE	1	b
Swatow	"	29.99	54	87	NE	2	b
Taihoku	5 a.m.	30.05	—	—	E	6	—
Taichu	"	30.06	—	—	—	0	—
Tainan	"	30.04	—	—	N	4	—
Koshun	"	30.01	—	—	NE	8	—
Pescadores	"	30.05	—	—	N	6	—
Canton	9 a.m.	30.11	61	95	ENE	1	o
Hongkong	10 a.m.	30.04	63	67	E	4	o
Victoria Peak	"	—	—	—	E	7	—
Gap Rock	"	30.02	—	—	E	5	—
Macao	"	30.04	63	—	ESE	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	8 a.m.	29.95	64	—	SE	0	dh
Tourane	"	29.97	75	—	SSW	4	b
C. St. James	"	29.89	81	—	NE	6	f
Aparri	6 a.m.	29.98	—	—	E	0	c
Manila	10 a.m.	29.96	84	52	NW	1	c
Legaspi	6 a.m.	29.95	77	—	NE	2	b
Bacolod	9 a.m.	—	—	—	NE	3	c
Iloilo	"	29.95	82	—	NNE	1	b
Cebu	"	29.96	82	—	N	1	c
Labuan	"	29.86	80	—	—	—	—

Post Office.

☞ Correspondence for Europe, via Siberia, is forwarded from Hongkong by all vessels sailing for Shanghai.

☞ Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalny and Siberia.

12th March	at 11.45 A.M.
18th "	at 8.15 P.M.
26th "	at 11.45 A.M.
1st April	at 8.15 P.M.
9th "	at 10.45 A.M.

☞ The Public are informed that the Cash on Delivery Service from the United Kingdom to Hongkong commenced on the 1st of February, 1909.

A Mail will close for:—

Haiphong—Per *Chihli*, 6th Mar., 9 A.M.
Manila—Per *Rubi*, 6th Mar., 10 A.M.
Hongay—Per *Mathilde*, 6th Mar., 10 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Namsang*, 6th Mar., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Delta*, 6th Mar., 11 A.M.
Macao—Per *Sui Tai*, 6th Mar., 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai—Per *Wingsang*, 6th Mar., 3 P.M.
Shanghai—Per *Anhui*, 6th Mar., 3 P.M.
Swatow—Per *Haimun*, 7th Mar., 9 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per *Daijin Maru*, 7th Mar., 9 A.M.
Shanghai—Per *Esang*, 8th Mar., 11 A.M.
Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per *Sungkiang*, 8th Mar., 3 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai—Per *Bufsin Maru*, 8th Mar., 5 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per *Haiching*, 9th Mar., 10 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per *Chiyo Maru*, 9th Mar., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per *Taan*, 9th Mar., 2 P.M.
Manila—Per *Rigel*, 10th Mar., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Princess Alice*, 10th Mar., 11 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per *Kumsang*, 10th Mar., 2 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Arratoon Apcar*, 12th Mar., 11 A.M.
Quong-chow-wan, Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per *Hanoi*, 12th Mar., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per *Yuensang*, 12th Mar., 3 P.M.
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per *Tjiliwong*, 12th Mar., 3 P.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Quarta*, 12th Mar., 4 P.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, (B.C.)—Per *Empress of India*, 12th Mar., 6 P.M.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle—Per *Tosa Maru*, 16th Mar., 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India, *via* Tuticorin—Per *Tourane*, 16th Mar., 11 A.M.
Manila—Per *Taming*, 16th Mar., 2 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per *Tambo Maru*, 16th Mar., 5 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama—Per *Kumano Maru*, 17th Mar., 11 A.M.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Audsp, R.
Barnes, J. R.
Beaumont, A. G.
Brownson, Mrs. L. B.
Casley, V. D.
Cavanagh, E. J.
Casley, Mrs.
Cousins, Mr. and Mrs. R. E.
Eberhard, Mr.
Eady, G. W.
Eldridge, Miss E. M.
Elser, Mr. and Mrs. M. L.
Eyre, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Ferry, W. V.
Foster, Mrs. F.
Ginkel, Van
Goldenberg, J. L.
Gomes, A. J. M.
Grant, J.
Griscelli, Dr.
Haimon, A.
Herrera, L. C.
Holm, O.
Jack, Mrs. A. M.
Kelly, W. H.
Klety, A.
Lyle, D. E.
Marcovitz, Mr.
McAllister, Mrs.
Milikoff, J.
Miller, T. I.
Mobaied, I. N.
Morton, J. E.
Musso, Mr. and Mrs.
Paget, A. R.
Pascal, H. Siegler
Pierobon, G.
Poole, Frederic
Robinson, M. A.
Rosenstock, O. W.
Sanft, J.
Schmidt, G.
Sedgley, A. F.
Stephney, O. H.
Sweeting, Miss J. T.
Tessati, J.
Verard, Mr. & Mrs. L.
Walker, F. W.
Woutman, M. H.

HONGKONG.

Adair, Mrs. and maid
Adams, P. R.
Alward, Mrs. H.
Armitage, A. J.
Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. T. L.
Barricot, H.
Beaudeley, Capt. G.
Black, Dr. G. D. R.
Brown, C. S.
Bunner, Mr. and Mrs. W. C.
Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E.
Callsen, F. W.
Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. E.
Clarke, Miss K. E.
Condon, H. L.
Cooper, Miss W. C.
Dann, T. E.
Dundas, Mrs.
Ellis, A.
Etrom, F.
Ezra, E.
Ezra, Miss
Forsyth, Mrs. L.
Forsyth, Miss D.
Frost, C.
Fuller, Stuart J.
Fuller, Damman
Ginisford, P.
Gourdon, H. E.
Groy, W. F.
Gubbay, R. A.
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Hall, E. J.
Hamilton, Miss L.
Haslett, Mrs. G. M.
Hayes, G. V.
Heermann, P. C.
Hewett, Hon. Mr. E. A.
Hoops, W. H.
Innes, Capt. R.
Jocelyne, Mrs.
Jules, Mrs. C.
Kep, Mrs. H. C.
Knight, W. B.
Kogens, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Lack, G. M.
Law, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.
Law, J. W.
Leavitt, J. M.
Lewis, J. H. and valet
Lewis, Col. H.
Lockwood, Mrs. J.
Lockwood, M.
Macbett, Miss Clara
Macbett, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Macdonald, D.
MacLellon, W. S.
MacLellon, A. S.
Magne, L.
Maitland, Mr. & Mrs. D. P.
Massey, Miss K. A.
McIntosh, G. C.
Matheson, Mr. & Mrs. R. T. and child
McKean, Dr. G. W.
Mickle, D. M.
Mingay, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Moll, G.
Morgan, Miss
Morse, H. J.
Packer, B. L.
Patterson, D. M.
Park, Miss Helen and maid
Pearse, Dr. and Mrs. W. W.
Pearson, A. A.
Pell, C. C.
Power, Mr. and Mrs. J. and child
Pyke, S. D.
Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. R. M.
Ray, E. H.
Ross, John D.
Sandes, Miss F. E.
Serie, D. D.
Skinn, A. J.
Smith, Crowther
Spittles, J.
Stebbing, W. T.
Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J.
Taylor, General & Mrs. A. C.
Temperley, A.
Thomas, H. P.
Trederick, Miss M. L.
Walch, R.
Wells, Miss E. C.
Wenyon, W. F.
Woolen, Mr.
Wright, Butler
Young, M. S.
Davidson, A.
Davidson, E.
Dennis, W.
Dooner, Capt. & Mrs.
Dowley, Mr. and Mrs.
Ellis, A.
Ennles, Rev. and Mrs. Dallas
Evans, Miss
Finch, Capt. and Mrs.
Fisher, Mr. and Mrs.
Fitz-Williams, Dr.
Galbraithe, Mr.
Gansden, G. G.
Gelsthorpe, F. I.
Grieve, Mrs.
Hansen, Mr.
Hunter, Dr. and Mrs.
Hancock, H.
Harris, Mr.
Hassan, Mr. and Mrs.
Morley, Mr. & Mrs. O.
Nicolaisen, Mr.
Jeffries, H. N.
Peel, Mr.
Perkins, T. L.
Phillips, Major
Probyn, Major
Reid, Lieut.-Col.
Rissland Mr. and Mrs. H.
Sayle, Mr. and Mrs.
Sinclair, A.
Smith, A. Findlay
Stacpole, Lt.-Col.
Thompson, Lt. & Mrs.
Thornhill, Rev.
Tweedie, R.N., Lt. and Mrs.
White, Mr. and Mrs.
Williamsons, Mrs. and children

PEAK.

Aubrey, Dr.
Aucott, E. F.
Bayard, Lt.-Col. and Mrs.
Beadnell, Surgeon and Mrs.
Binst, Mr.
Birds, Mr. & Mrs. and children
Bowen, Mr. and Mrs.
Campbell, Miss Carter
Craig, Capt. and Mrs.
Darling, Col.
Hockaday, W. T.
Humphreys, W. M.
Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. S.
Knott, Mrs.
Lloyd, Mr.
Longridge, Rev.
Martin, R.
Mitchell, R.
Moir, A.
Montfield, Engr.-Com. and Mrs.
Moreau, A.

GRAND CARLTON.

Ball, J.
Bolden, S. C.
Brooke, Mr. and Mrs.
Burgess, R. C.
Cabos, C.
Dale, E. G.
Davies, F. O.
Day, E. W.
Gaudet, Andree
Geach, E. S.
Goulborn, V.
Gowen, R. A.
Greig, H.
Groskamp, W. H.
Gunkel, A. J.
Harcourt, Miss
Hay, G. M.
Hissink, A. L. A.
Hone, W.
Ingram, J.
Kimm, Lieut.
Lack, S.
Lahmann, Mr. & Mrs.
Lahmann, Master
Lane, Mr. and Mrs.
Loumdes, L.
McKee, Mrs.
McLeod, E.
Mobaied, I. W.
Moore, Dr. and Mrs.
Moore, M.
Nellis, J. H.
Nickkels, R.
Oliver, P. E. H.
Racy, Miss
Resse, E.
Ribôt, Madame
Rigge, H. E.
Roland, A. J.
Sherman, G. W.
Shield, G.
Sidney, T.
Smith, E.
Stanier, S. E.
Stoneham, F.
Taylor, W.
Thompson, J. D.
Vaughan, Miss
Vane, C.
West, J. J. Van
Woods, J.
Young, F.
Zuylen, H. V.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Adams, F. R. J.
Caldwell, G. E.
Bird, C. F.
Clothier, Mr. and Mrs. H. W.
Gaster, Mr. E. R. A.
Jones, Dr. and Mrs. E.
Nikkels, R. N. W.
Pye, Mr. & Mrs. Burns
Ram, E. A.
Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs.
Ritchie, Miss D.
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Grant
Smith, E. Grant
Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Morton
Wilson, G. L.

	March 4 at 10 a.m.	March 4 at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.11	30.00
Temperature	62	63
Humidity	79	73
Rainfall	0.56	—

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	CLASS.	TONS.	GUNS.	I.H.P.	CAPTAIN.	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacrity	despatch vessel	700	4	3,000	Commander C. T. K. Fuller	Hongkong
Astraea	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain F. R. C. Ryan	Shanghai
Bedford	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain S. E. Erskine	Hongkong
Bramble	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lt.-Comdr Hon. R. O. B. Bridgeman	Shanghai
Britomart	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander F. B. Noble	Shanghai
Cadmus	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander H. L. P. Heard	Shanghai
Cherub	water tank and tug	390	—	300	Master S. West	Hongkong
Clio	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander C. T. Borrett	Hongkong
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	306	6	5,700	Lieut.-Commander Thomas	Hongkong
Flora	cruiser, 2nd class	4,360	10	7,000	Captain Rowland Nugent	Hongkong
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander J. Kiddle	Hongkong
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	275	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander Monroe	Hongkong
Hawke	cruiser, 2nd class	—	—	—	Captain Oldham	Hongkong
Janus	torpedo boat destroyer	280	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander G. C. Heathcote	Hongkong
Kent	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain G. C. A. Marescaux	Hongkong
King Alfred *	cruiser, 1st class	14,100	18	30,000	Captain Clinton Baker	Hongkong
Kinsha	river gunboat	616	4	1,200	Lieut.-Commander T. J. S. Lyne	Yangtse
Merlin	surveying ship	1,070	6	1,400	Commander F. H. Walter	Hongkong
Monmouth	cruiser, 1st class	9,800	14	22,000	Captain G. W. Smith	Hongkong
Moorhen	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander C. C. Walcott	Hongkong
Nightingale	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander R. S. Roy	Yangtse
Otter	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,300	Lieut.-Commander B. J. Guy, V.C.	Hongkong
Robin	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander J. White	Hongkong
Sandpiper	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander H. R. Tickell	Hongkong
Snipe	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander Alan Dixon	Yangtse
Taku	torpedo boat destroyer	250	6	6,500	Gunner W. Barlow	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	4,650	6	—	Commodore H. Lyon	Hongkong
Teal	river gunboat	180	2	800	Lieut.-Commander H. R. Godfrey	Yangtse
Thistle	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander H. T. Attlay	Yangtse
Virago	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Commander Stevenson	Hongkong
Waterwitch	surveying ship	620	4	450	Lieut.-Commander H. P. Douglas	Hongkong
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	5,900	Lieut.-Commander C. A. Fremantle	Hongkong
Widgeon	river gunboat	195	2	800	Lieut.-Commander Jno. F. Knox	Yangtse
Woodcock	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Comdr. H. R. V. Cottrell-Dormer	Yangtse
Woodlark	river gunboat	150	2	550	Lieut.-Commander G. R. Livingstone	Yangtse

* Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir Hedworth Lambton, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.

FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA STATION.

NAME.	FLAG AND DESCRIPTION.	TONS.	GUNS.	H. P.	COMMANDING OFFICERS.	LAST REPORTED AT
Alger	2nd class cruiser	4,320	22	5,100	Commander Fournier	Shanghai
Argus	river gunboat	180	6	570	Lieut. d'Estienne	Canton
Bruix	armoured cruiser	4,800	16	8,300	Captain Rochas	Shanghai
Décidée	gunboat	63	10	900	Lieut. de Linarès	Hongkong
D'Entrecasteaux †	1st class armoured cruiser	8,100	26	13,500	Capt. Thibault	Hongkong
Olry	river gunboat	170	6	500	Lieut. de Maindreville	Upper Yangtze
Peiho	river gunboat	130	4	280	Lieut. Puech	Tongku
Takiang	steam-launch	—	—	—	—	Upper Yangtze
Vigilante	river gunboat	180	6	170	Lieut. Biseuil	Canton

† Flagship of Rear-Admiral Perrin, Commander-in-Chief.

Vipère	Gunboats.	475	—	—	Reserve.	Saigon
Lion	...	500	—	—	...	...
Baïonnette	...	170	—	—	...	...
Bouclier	...	140	—	—	...	...
Caronade	...	184	—	—	...	...
Cimeterre	...	140	—	—	...	...
Estoc	...	141	—	—	...	Haiphong
Jacquin	...	200	—	—	...	...
Achéron	armoured gunboat	1,830	8	1,700	Lieut. Bertrand	Saigon
Alouette	gunboat	506	7	400	Commander Badin	Saigon
Comète	gunboat	500	6	500	Capt. L. Gervais	Saigon
Esturgeon	sub-marine	70	—	60	Lieut. Combet	Saigon
Fronde	destroyer	300	7	6,300	—	Saigon
Henri Rivière	river gunboat	150	6	152	—	Haiphong
Lynx	sub-marine	70	—	60	Lieut. Marra	Saigon
Manche	surveying-ship	1,625	10	900	Commander Ragot de la Touche	Saigon
Mousquet	destroyer	300	7	6,300	Commander De la Roche Kerandraon	Saigon
Perle	sub-marine	70	—	60	Lieut. Monnier	Saigon
Pistolet	destroyer	300	7	7,000	Commander Mortenol	Hongay
Protée	sub-marine	70	—	60	Lieut. Morris	Saigon
Redoutable *	battleship, reserve	9,330	37	6,200	Capt. Drouet	Saigon
Styx	armoured gunboat	1,810	8	1,600	Lieut. Seriot	Saigon
Takou	destroyer	280	6	6,500	In Reserve	Saigon
Vauban	torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Commander Mortenol	Hongay
Vétéran	torpedo-depot	—	—	—	Lieut. Bihel	Cap Saint-Jacques

(*) Flagship of Rear-Admiral Richard-Foy, Commanding the naval forces of Indo-China.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $14,500,000 $250,000	$2,006,234	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8½=$26.024	5½ %	$885 buyers London £84.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,009 $150,000	$10,223	$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	....	$5x
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 $232,757 $411,990	none	$14 for 1907	7½ %	$187½ sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£125,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5½ %	Tls. 97½ buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$3,000,000 £00,000 $302,478 £129,695 $727,649	$2,506,011	Final of $15 making $45 for 1906 and interim of $30 for 1907	5½ %	$825
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $199,032 $85,157	$591,763	$12 and bonus $3 for 1906	7½ %	$200
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	$100	$10	$1,000,000 $48,668 $13,802	$375,341	$6 and bonus $2 for 1907	7½ %	$106 buyers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,123,941	$428,027	$27 for 1906	8½ %	$332½ sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$1,025	$1 for 1906	...	$12 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$264,638 $99,067	Nil.	$2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	7½ %	$34 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $607,700 $79,421 $2,344	$20,279	Final of $1½ making $2½ for 1908	8½ %	$29½ buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred) Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000 60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £240,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16=$3.154	5½ %	$39 buyers $19 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference) Do.	200,000 100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1½ making Tls. 3½ for 1908	7½ % 7 %	Tls. 46 buyers Tls. 52 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £100,000	£63,817	Second interim of 1/4 for a/c 1908	6 %	51/9 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	$55,000 $47,221	$98	$1.00 $2.50 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 % 11 %	$23½ $15
Tako Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 58,000 Tls. 420,479 Tls. 70,000 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 12,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2½ making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$32,538 $450,000 $56,848	Dr. $279,871	$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$74½ sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $135,132	$3 for 1897	...	$17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.8.07	...	Tls. 110 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,289	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 29.2.08	7 %	Tls. 18½ sales
Rand Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4,871	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$8½ sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$53,601	$3,726	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	$50	$50,000 $26,806 $40,000	$3,556	Final of $2½ making $3½ for 1907	7½ %	$47 sa. and b.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	97,119 $200,000	$387,178	Final of $4 making $8 for 1908	9 %	$87
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,742	Interim of Tls. 2½ for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6½ %	Tls. 89 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 21,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5½ %	Tls. 174 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	5½ %	Tls. 104 sellers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	$25	$25	$30,000	Dr. $4,200	$2½ for year ending 30.6.07	...	$16½ sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	$15	$15	$1,000	$9,178	$1.80 for 1906	...	$20
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$648,975 $22,000	$14,639	Interim of $2 for account 1908	7 %	$90 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	26,475	Final of $3½ making $7 for 1908	7½ %	$95 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	218,192 248,261	5,186	60 cents for 1907	7 %	$8.65 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$50	none	$278	$1½ for 1908	5 %	$30½
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,023,045 Tls. 310,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	2,968	Final of $2 making $4 for 1908	9 %	$44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4½ %	Tls. 105 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5½ %	$9½ sa. and s.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 84 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1907	...	Tls. 88
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,603	Tls. 50 for 1907	...	Tls. 310 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	1/10½ per share for 1907=$1.037	10 %	$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$25,000	Nil.	$1.20 for 1907	10½ %	$11½ sales
China Light and Power Company, Limited Do. Do. special shares	50,000 50,000	$10 $1	$10 $1	none	61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	$5
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$1,000,000	$3,407	80 cents for 1908	1½ %	$9.22 sa. and b.
Daily Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$10,000 $8,000	$48	$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	5½ %	$14 sa. and b.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$12,000	$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10½ %	$9½ buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	$10	$10	$5,000	$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$186,000	$8,957	$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$9,321	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6½ %	$18½ buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	150,000	$7,616	Final of $15 per share making $19 for 19.8.	9½ %	$205 s. ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$8,190	Final of $1 per share making $2 for 1908	6½ %	$74 ex div.
Maatschappij tot. Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 50 to date	6½ %	Tls. 800 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$5,000	$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 % 4 %	$14 $2
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	none				
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10					
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Nil.	None	...	$8
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7½ for 1907	6½ %	Tls. 121 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 %	Tls. 115 sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Tls. 58,112	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 437½ sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	$5	none	Dr. $56,602	None	...	$74
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 201 $111	40 cents for year ending 31.7.08	7½ %	$5½ sales
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10			Tls. 6½ for year ending 30.4.07 60 cents for 1907	... 5 %	Tls. 94 buyers $10.10 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$4	$25,000	$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and $19.80 on 100 Founders' shares for year ending 31.5.07	6½ %	$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	$300,000 $25,000	$6,438	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6½ %	$9 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7	$7	none	$3,95	Final of 30 cents making 60 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	...	$2½

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits ...

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	$3	March 6th
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	60 cents	" 8th
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ld.	$2	" 9th
Langkats	Tls. 12½	" 15th
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company	Tls. 5	" 26th

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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CONTENTS.

BIRTHS.

On February 23, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. W. POATE, a son.

On February 26, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. JONAH, a son.

On February 26, 1909, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. DIESTEL, a son.

MARRIAGES.

On February 2, at Southend-on-Sea, P. R. WOLFF, of Hongkong, to IRMA EMBRECHTS.

On February 18, 1909, at Shanghai, HERLOF HERLOFSON, of Norway, Christiania, to ALICE ISABEL, daughter of Mrs. de Villavicencio Rolker, and grand-daughter of Doctor Rafael de Villavicencio, of Caracas, Venezuela.

On February 23rd, at Shanghai, WILLIAM T. BISSETT, only son of William Bisset, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to ELIZABETH A. LUMSDEN, eldest daughter of the late George Lumsden of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

DEATHS.

On January 31, at Montreux, OSWALD CRAWFURD, C.M.G., aged 74, son of late J. Crawfurd, F.R.S., formerly Governor of Singapore.

On February 22, 1909, at Shanghai, ALBERT EDWARD, the beloved youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Draper, aged 7 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1909.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS.

(3rd March.)

It is difficult to understand precisely the exact effect which the adoption of the Colonial Secretary's suggestion will have on the position of those employed in the Sanitary Department, as submitted to the Board meeting yesterday. The aim of the Government is to control the disciplinary powers exercised in reference to the inspectors and their subordinates and, unless we mistake the terms of the letter, to afford the Board the opportunity, not of reversing official decisions but of considering them *sans* remedy. For example, the Colonial Secretary observed that, in accordance with the views of His Excellency the Governor, subordinate officers—that is to say employés other than the head of the Department—should be dealt with as regards punishment or discharge by the Government, and almost in the same breath it is stated that "When the papers concerning a complaint against a member of the staff, together with the head of the department's disposal of it, are laid before the Board, it is in their discretion to deal with the matter as they wish." There seems to be something anomalous in that idea, for it comes to this—that the Board will have the privilege of discussing the head of the Department's decision after the case has been disposed of. Such power in the hands of a cadet who is not gifted with the capability of judicial detachment is decidedly dangerous, for, as everyone is aware, when a man of sympathetic temperament is confronted with another who is antipathetic to his disposition there are apt to be irreconcilable results. It is all very well to say that the individual has the right of appeal to the representative of the Crown, with an ultimate reference to the Secretary of State. But how many officials who may be dismissed for some venial offence would think it worth while to appeal for redress to the Secretary of State in the last resort? The local Government has the privilege of sending in a confidential report to the Colonial Office, and we should say that any official who has been arbitrarily robbed of his position would have little consideration by his superiors in London. Again, the Colonial Secretary in his letter to the Sanitary Board said:—"His Excellency has no desire to restrict the powers of the Board, but for the reasons given in the passages quoted, it is in his opinion necessary that any inspectors and others engaged by Government under the conditions laid down in the Colonial Regulations should be amenable for discipline to the Government; while the Board has every opportunity of stating its views and, if necessary, of informing the Head of the Government that it dissents from the action of the Head of the Department." Well, the Board might dissent till Doomsday, but that is not to say the opinions of the members would carry much weight if a prejudice existed against the officer who happened to get into trouble. Of course questions affecting the dismissal of officers would be considered *in camera*, but why consider them at all if the Board is merely capable of offering a pious expression of opinion contrary to the view of the head of the Department? Already, the employé would have been discharged and all that the Board could say would be that a regrettable mistake had been made, or that it was unfortunate an officer had been summarily dismissed for reasons connected either with an excess of zeal or a lack of initiative. If the Board is to be something more than a mere figurehead it should have control over its own servants, leaving matters of routine to the president of the Board. As Mr. Hooper said, the Board should review all complaints and act judicially on the evidence submitted by the head of the Department. The Board then would be in a position to confirm the action taken by the Head of the Sanitary Department, or to recommend His Excellency the Governor to take other steps in the matter. I agree that in the first case the Board should consider the matter confidentially, but this should be after investigation by the Head of the Sanitary Department, and before he has given judgment thereon, otherwise he would be stultified if the Board differed from him, and he would be placed in a false position, having to give a vote on a question which he had previously dealt with." The great point is to guard against the possible introduction of favouritism or vindictiveness, and the members of the Board should reserve to themselves the right to act over and beyond the official representative of the Government who acts as president, so that common justice may in every case be done to the servants. The question is an important one from the point of view of the subordinate officials and should be treated accordingly.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

(4th March.)

Readers who take a purely academic interest in the progress of the Canton-Hankow railway must be getting somewhat tired of the procrastinating methods of the officials delegated to proceed with the construction of that important link in the chain of railways with which it is proposed to endow the Middle Kingdom. What then must be the feeling of those who have a direct monetary interest at stake? Over and over again it has been made to appear that all the difficulties which have beset the line through Kwangtung and Kwangsi and also through Hupeh and Honan have been settled, and that at last the engineers had instructions to start in real earnest with the work, but new obstacles have arisen either in the shape of financial stress or internecine strife, with the result that the line is proceeding at a snail's pace. Such was evidently the opinion of the members of the China Association, Hongkong branch, when they remarked in the annual report that "the question of railways in China has been continually in the mind of the members of the Committee. Very little correspondence has, however, passed concerning it, as the larger question more immediately affecting the interest of the Colony—the progress of the Canton-Hankow line—has not emerged into any such practicable shape as to render representation of any avail." Recent events indicate that the Chinese authorities are coming to realise the inadvisability of waiting until China possesses the capital and engineering skill requisite for the building of the northern section, and it is to be hoped that the existing rumours of a foreign loan to be devoted to that purpose, will prove true." The Chairman, Mr. Murray Stewart, however, did not entirely agree with the suggestion that affairs in connection with the trunk line were at a standstill for he observed that "when the Hongkong Government lent the money for its redemption the understanding was that the line was to be built; the project was not to be hung up or merely played with. For some time it looked as if the Chinese were merely playing with it. That was the impression which I received some two years ago when I paid a visit to railhead. I was still under that impression when at last year's annual meeting, after a year's absence in England and speaking with the greater freedom of an ordinary member, I made a remark which was held unduly to disparage the progress made. I desire now to make what amends I can by giving equal publicity to an opinion recently expressed by an expert witness, a highly qualified railway engineer, that, judged on the lines which have been adopted by the management, progress may be regarded as not unsatisfactory." Of course that is not fulsome praise and, indeed, some people would hold that the statement was so diluted that it amounted to a minor indictment of the officials concerned. Be that as it may, it was certainly hoped and believed that when His Excellency Chang Chih-tung was appointed Superintendent-General of the railway to Hankow a fresh impetus would be given to the project. That opinion was based on the ground that His Excellency regarded the Canton-Hankow line as one of his pet godchildren and had ever declared himself to be its strenuous supporter. The events which occurred last year, when the Imperial Court was plunged into mourning, withdrew attention from the undertaking in the two Kwang Provinces and for a time it was utterly neglected. Chang Chih-tung was too busily engaged in safeguarding his own position and defeating the intrigues which sprang up like mushrooms in a night to attend to a matter which had already been deferred so long. There are evidences now that Chang Chih-tung is showing renewed interest in the construction of the line, and is gathering up the strings so that he may understand the precise position of affairs. In an interesting communication which appeared in yesterday's *Telegraph*, our Canton correspondent gave details of a lengthy despatch which the Resident Director had received from His Excellency the Superintendent-General, from which it would appear that the actual condition of things are scarcely known at Peking. According to the despatch, the head of the undertaking as representing the Imperial Government desires to obtain complete copies of all papers dating from the redemption of the concession and desires the resident official to make out a plan showing in detail how many *li* of the line were built before, and how many after, the redemption of the concession, how many of them have been surveyed and how many have, not, together with a complete list of the staff of the company; to report in detail on the total amount collected on account of the first and second calls on shares, and to give the names of all shareholders; to report the total amount of expenditure, the amount of deposits and the money in hand; and to report the proceeds collected from passengers and on goods together with the petty cash account. We find in a previous article sent by our Canton correspondent that since the beginning of this year, the collection of the second call of shares by the different Charitable Institutions for the Canton-Hankow Railway Company amounts to some 560,000 taels, and the total amount since the 7th moon last year has reached the sum of some 6,000,000 taels, which represent 80% of the total amount of capital to be collected by the second call. That would appear to be a fairly satisfactory result, and indeed is better than could have been expected in all the circumstances. But we are still a long way from realising the dream of the promoters of the railway. The money collected up to the present time is not nearly sufficient for the construction of the line through the Southern Provinces and unless we are much mistaken the offer of the British and Chinese Corporation to raise a loan of £5,000,000 for the use of the railway will have to be accepted if we are to witness the completion of the track within a reasonable period. Some time ago it was reported that an Agreement had been arranged between the Corporation and the directors of the Hupeh-Honan section whereby the former agreed to provide the latter with a loan of twenty million dollars to be devoted towards the work of constructing the extension in question. Whether that loan agreement has been signed or not it is difficult to say, but evidently a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at, seeing that two or three days ago we published a telegram to the effect that work on that section was to be commenced immediately. When Chang Chih-tung receives the information he has demanded there is just a possibility that the terminal section may be advanced so that the junction with Hankow may be expedited, but it is not well to be over optimistic. One's hopes and the aspirations of those who have associated themselves with the undertaking have been so frequently dashed that it would be foolish to expect too much, and we can only wait for the meeting of shareholders which will be held in the near future.

PRAISE FOR THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

Shipping men in Hongkong as well as elsewhere throughout the British Dominions may well hold their heads a little higher when they learn of the opinion which that redoubtable seaman, Lord Charles Beresford, holds of the mercantine marine service. The average shore-going person has little knowledge and probably less appreciation of the anxieties and difficulties which afflict the officers and men of the merchant service, their sole understanding being usually derived from a casual saunter on a spic-and-span liner where all discomforts, trials and inconveniences are hidden away from the eye of the visitor or the passenger. The landlubber in most cases will travel in safety a matter of 12,000 miles without realising his indebtedness to the "man at the wheel," or the whole-hearted devotion to duty which has contributed to that safety and multiplicity of conveniences. But the gallant Admiral, whose outspokenness and enthusiasm on every phase of sea life are bywords, comes to their rescue with his characteristic force. And if the ears of the ordinary sailorman do not tingle with pleasure it is probably because he has grown so inured to rebuffs that he is not inclined to place too high a value on praise. But we fancy he will be unable to refrain from quiet satisfaction when he learns on the authority of Lord Charles Beresford that "the British Empire depends upon the two great sea services for its existence." There is no beating about the bush there, no damning with faint praise, no searching for fine phrases to acknowledge honest merit. The two services are placed side by side in maintaining the glory of the Empire, which is as it should be. The communication in which this dictum was laid down by the Admiral was addressed to the secretary of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild last month. Writing from H.M.S. *King Edward VII* at Portsmouth, Lord Charles Beresford said: "You are quite right in stating that I have the very keenest interest in the Mercantile Marine, its officers, and men, and all that appertains to its welfare and good. The British Empire depends upon the two great Sea Services for its existence—on the one hand, the Mercantile Marine for the rapid and punctual delivery of food, and on the other, the Military Shipping for policing the seas, and preserving intact the line of communication for the Mercantile Marine in war. The closer we get together in this community of interests, the better for the Empire. Good co-operation and efficient signalling is perhaps one of the most important methods by which closer connection can be brought about. All in the Royal Navy thoroughly recognise the loyal and able way in which the Mercantile Marine carries out its duties, often under extremely difficult and dangerous circumstances, and appreciate the excellent manner in which the Mercantile Marine has taken up the question of signalling between the two great Services." The sentiment is admirable in every respect and should help to cement the bonds which bind all sailors together. If the Admiral's words are only brought to the attention of those landsmen who are apt to hold themselves superior to those who go down to the sea in ships it may assist them in realising the debt they owe to those whose efforts and duties are daily combining to ensure the federation of the Empire which all Britons are anxious to see consummated.

PROMOTING THE UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

There can be no manner of doubt that the Chinese sub-committee appointed in connection with the proposed University for Hongkong is working zealously in the effort to forward the scheme on which His Excellency the Governor has set his heart. Since the first meeting of the sub-committee only a couple of weeks ago, definite and practical steps have been taken to secure the support and adherence of the Chinese community both in Hongkong and South China so that the initial success of the proposal may be assured. The members began by sweeping away any ambiguities which might appear to exist, explaining intricate points which might trouble the sceptical mind, and outlining the general plan on which it was proposed to establish the University. The ground being cleared in these respects the Chinese gentlemen forming the sub-committee determined to circularise the constituency to which they more particularly belong and so attract the attention of all those who are interested in the education of Chinese youths. It is still too early to expect donations towards the formation of the endowment fund, because it is highly probable that many of our Chinese fellow-citizens are still in a vague state of mind regarding the precise purpose of the intended University, while there must be a number who do not appreciate the advantages which may be expected to be derived from the establishment of such a school of learning in Hongkong. But if the sub-committee proceed with the business entrusted to them at the rate which has marked its labours since it was appointed there need be no doubt that in a short time not a single Chinese resident of position and means will be without the facts. Let us glance for a moment at the practical measures which the sub-committee proposes to adopt in order to attract subscriptions and swell the list of donations. In the first place an appeal is to be published and spread broadcast throughout the Colony and the neighbourhood, and the Governor is to be invited to use his good offices in communicating with Chinese officials such as viceroys, governors of provinces and the like. It is also proposed that those who manifest their approval of the scheme by contributions of considerable sums should be appointed members of the sub-committee so that their influence may be brought to bear on those of their compatriots whose timorousness or lack of understanding prevents them from following a generous example. The Imperial Government of China is to be approached with the object of obtaining an annual grant towards the endowment fund, while the co-operation of the high officials at Peking is to be solicited. All these are a practical means to the end in view, but the Chinese sub-committee has gone farther for it proposes to institute a system of "rewards," if the term may be allowed, in accordance with the various amounts subscribed. We are in a quandary as to the advisability of adopting such methods of inducing donations but presumably the members of the sub-committee know their own business best. We are well aware that frail humanity is usually gratified by the prospect of permanent recognition for favours conferred and that the idea of having one's name inscribed on a roll of fame is a potent factor in stirring one's generous instincts. For that reason the appeal to the innate desire of human nature to be remembered when the mortal body has returned to its original dust may probably be more effective than all the arguments that a skilful pleader might offer. At all events it is proposed that all donors of $500 and over shall have their names inscribed on stone tablets which will be erected in the University Hall. Donors of $10,000 and over will be entitled to nominate a certain number of students who will be educated free of charge and boarded—according to a graduated scheme. But in addition to these favours, those who subscribe $50,000 will have their busts, statues or portraits placed in the University, while those who give $100,000 will be appointed permanent honorary members of the Senate. With regard to the last idea, we would suggest that it is a mistaken move to appoint non-university men to the Senatus; they might fittingly be elected to the University Court which is the administrative body of the University but not to the Senatus which has to deal with questions connected with the educational functions of the college. However, that is a matter for future consideration. Returning now to the proceedings at the original meeting of the Chinese sub-committee, we stated at the time that certain questions had been submitted to the Chairman by Mr. Lau Chu Pak with regard to the objects and character of the proposed University. These questions were put in no cavilling spirit, but were simply intended to afford the Chairman an opportunity of explaining certain matters which might not be fully comprehended by certain members of the Chinese community. We dealt in detail with the general aspect of these questions and suggested the answers which could be given. In yesterday's issue of the *Telegraph*, we gave a translation of those answers as they were reported in the vernacular press, and we do not propose now to cover ground which has already been trodden. There are one or two points, however, which are deserving of attention. For example, it is proposed that each professor should receive in the neighbourhood of $20,000 a year. It cannot be said that such an amount is extremely exorbitant in view of the fact that any man worthy of the name of professor will presumably give up many opportunities of preferment when he leaves the old country to undertake duty in Hongkong. "Out of sight out of mind" applies to educational authorities as well as to individuals occupying humbler grades of life. But at the same time $10,000 per annum should be sufficient to secure the services of really competent teachers who are capable of giving prestige to any university. As to the all-important question of fees Dr. Ho Kai is reported to have said:—"With regard to the doubt that the fees to be charged will be excessive, I have frequently consulted with the Governor on that point. The fees will not exceed $300 a year—$240 will be nearer the mark. If high fees are charged only the sons of the well-to-do stand to benefit and not the sons of the middle class and of the poor. If the fees be too high I will not venture to support the scheme. The Governor has agreed to decide about the fees after it is known what the subscriptions will be. I trust the Governor will fall in with my views." Of course we cannot tell how Dr. Ho Kai arrives at his figures, but $300 or $240 per annum seems to be a very moderate estimate of what the fees will be. But it is not to be understood that the fees include the cost of residence, which could scarcely be less than $260 per annum, so that at the lowest estimate the total charge on each student would be at least $40 per month. To the ordinary man who has a family and belongs to the middle class $40 is by no means an insignificant sum, especially if he has two or three sons, whom he desires to provide with a university education. We leave the point there, for the consideration and reflection of those who may have hopes of endowing their children with the benefits of an education on a par with that obtained in such universities as those of Leeds and Birmingham. What we now desire to see is the opening of the list of donations. Then we shall be in a position to judge to what extent the scheme of establishing a University in Hongkong appeals to the Chinese community as a whole.

"TABITHA" OF TIENTSIN.

A delightful correspondence which should appeal to the sporting bloods of Hongkong appears in the latest issue of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* which has just come to hand. It goes under the heading of "The gentle youth of Tientsin" and the first letter purports to come from an old maid. The satire conveyed in the correspondence throughout is rather crude and one is inclined to wonder whether there is any bitterness of spirit behind it all. On the presumption that there is nothing but simple raillery intended, the letters would seem to indicate that Tientsin suffers from a lack of the sporting element. "Tabitha Tibbs, spinster" has just arrived from Shanghai where they play "rough games" and she had formed the most "odious expectations" of what she would experience in Tientsin. Judge, therefore, of her surprise when she is able to write in the following strain:—"I was so pleased to discover when I arrived here that nobody played those horrid rough games of football at which I believe people are frequently killed, or their faces scratched, or something equally dreadful, that I felt, dear Mr. Editor, I really ought to write to you to express my pleasure at the gentleness of the youths of this town, although I have been quite upset sometimes perusing in your paper accounts of horrid low sports, fighting matches and things of that description." The latter part of the paragraph is a destinctly nasty slap at the *Times* which is noted for its sporting proclivities, but of course no harm is meant. "Miss Tabitha Tibbs" is a lady and all she wishes to do is to make what may be described as a suggestion. "Why should we not, the next time our delicate boys have to play at a football game, have a ladies' committee to provide tea and milk at intervals, with bandages and powder puffs for the scratches, and for my part I am sure I should be quite delighted to see after the bathing arrangements afterwards, and that they all go home properly wrapped up. I do think it is so nice that we should have such gentlemanly-behaved young men in Tientsin, and the only fault I have to find with them is that they do not go to church quite so often as I think they should, having so much time on their hands." There is a sort of *double entente* in the idea that the very gentleness of the youth of Tientsin keeps them away from church. It may be they are meditating on their sins, or committing their ideas to paper and importuning wretched journalists to publish their effusions, or, again, it is just possible that as the result of the attention of the ladies they are so exhausted on a Sunday that they find it necessary to recuperate in bed in order to be prepared for the workaday life of the ensuing week. Still, even if they forget to don their "glad rags," as our friends in 'Frisco say, when Sunday comes around, there is no reason why the kernel of Tabitha's idea should not be adopted. It is quite on the cards that even the muscular and brawny young men of Tientsin—as well as those who crowd Happy Valley in Hongkong—would appreciate the thoughtfulness of the still gentler sex in minding their creature comforts after a football match. It may be thought that gentle Tientsin is entirely content to be considered weakly effeminate, but it is not so. From what we can gather from another letter it seems that Tientsin could produce a race of athletic giants, were it not that each and all of them are so anxious about their employers' interests that they have no time to devote to vulgar sport. As one writer plaintively remarks: "Believe me, Sir, to be called a tinker because I do not play football, or practice the wretched game hurts me beyond words; I must think of my business and the serious consequences to my firm should I run and get out of breath! My health might be impaired, and when that eventuality happens it will be good-bye to me and my limitation, which I conscientiously carry out daily, of not imbibing more than ten gins at the Club before lunch." There must be treasures among the young men who live in the frozen North, and how it is that they have not displaced the unregenerate rabble in Hongkong we have not the *faintest* conception. Perhaps, the fact is that they are so absorbed in their duties that they have no time to look after their own personal interests. Yet after all there is something suspicious in the following extract, something which hints at pre-reform days: "I once felt like a giant in the land; I could do everything in sporting life, but when a brute of a pony stepped on my foot, and I nearly sprained my ankle at football, followed by actually hurting my shoulder playing with a golf club, naturally, as a wise person, I desisted from folly and silly games. Actually, Sir, they have asked me to risk my life in a rowboat." That unconscious admission of past follies is atoned for by the rigid Puritanism of the present day. Truly, Tientsin must be a delightful place to spend one's life in, especially if there are many ladies of the alleged nature of "Tabitha Tibbs, spinster."

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

HUNAN-HUPEH SECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th February.

The construction of the Hunan-Hupeh section of the Canton-Hankow Railway will begin to-morrow.

HONGKONG'S AND MACAO'S BOUNDARIES.

VICEROY CHANG'S REPORT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th February.

Viceroy Chang Jen-chun, of Canton, has submitted a telegraphic report on the delimitation of Hongkong and Macao.

The report is dated the 26th inst.

It is receiving the careful consideration of the Waiwupu.

COMMERCIAL MARTS.

REGULATIONS FRAMED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th February.

The Waiwupu and the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have jointly drawn up a set of twenty regulations to govern the proposed commercial marts.

CHINESE IN RANGOON.

A CONSULATE SUGGESTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th February.

The Waiwupu has submitted a memorial with a recommendation that a Consulate be established at Rangoon to look after the interests of the Chinese residents there.

RETRENCHMENT.

WEEDING OUT SUPERFLUOUS OFFICIALS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th February.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has decided to dispense with all superfluous officials with a view of effecting economy in salaries.

TONGSHAN MINES.

WAIWUPU'S PROTEST.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th February.

The Waiwupu has requested the British Minister in Peking to stop the working of the Tongshan Mines.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

IN AMERICA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th February.

The batch of students who were taken over to America by Tang Shao-yi are reported not to be of a high standard of ability.

The United States Government has addressed a request that, in future, when students are selected for America, they should be made to pass a test examination before proceeding to the States.

NUMBERING MEMORIALS.

FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th February.

The Prince Regent has given directions to the Grand Councillors that all memorials, before being put away, should be numbered to facilitate future reference.

RICE.

PROHIBITION AGAINST "CORNERING."

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 26th February.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to Kiangsu and Hupeh prohibiting the exportation of rice and the storing up [for "cornering" purposes] of the cereal and other grain.

The local authorities, who had hitherto been lax in seeing to the order becoming operative, have been denounced accordingly.

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

CONCLUSION OF SITTING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th February, 12.5 p.m.

The International Opium Commission concluded its sitting at noon yesterday.

The resolutions submitted were finally passed.

Thereafter Sir Cecil Clementi Smith moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman for the dignity, impartiality and ability with which the deliberations of the Commission had been conducted.

Replying to the principal British delegate's address, the Chairman congratulated the Commission on having adopted all the resolutions unanimously, thereby carrying the problem nearer a final solution.

The resolutions have not been published, pending reference to the Home Government.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

GRADUAL SUPPRESSION RECOMMENDED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 1st March, 12.35 p.m.

The International Opium Commission adopted nine resolutions. They are as follows:—

1.—It recognizes China's unswerving sincerity and real but unequal progress [in the anti-opium campaign].

2.—It recommends measures for the gradual suppression of the opium traffic by other countries.

3.—It urges the Governments [interested in the opium trade] to re-examine their systems regulating the use of opium other than for medical purposes.

4.—It urges the duty upon all nations to prevent the shipment of opium to countries forbidding the importation thereof.

5.—It dwells on the grave dangers of morphine.

6.—It recommends the scientific investigation of anti-opium remedies.

7.—It urges the Governments having settlements or concessions in China to take steps towards the closing of divans.

8.—It recommends that effective measures be taken for the prevention of the sale in such settlements and concessions of anti-opium remedies containing opium.

9.—It recommends each Government to apply its Pharmacy Laws to their respective subjects in China.

Shanghai, February 22nd.

A brief report dealing with the production and sale of Opium in Holland, based on information received by telegraph, was presented by the Chief Commissioner for the Netherlands, Mr. A. A. de Jongh. The Chief Commissioner for Great Britain, in reply to questions put by the American Delegation at a former sitting, read a telegram which he had received giving details as to the ultimate disposal of the net imports of crude Opium into the United Kingdom. He was followed by H.E. Mr. Miyaoka, who gave some particulars concerning the import and consumption of Opium, the number of divans, etc., in Kuantung territory.

The printed reports for Portugal, Siam and the United States were distributed, and declared by the Chair to be before the House for consideration. Some questions having been asked and answered, the Committee appointed to deal with International Agreements covering the Opium traffic reported progress.

Copies of resolutions which the British and American Delegation intended to submit to the Commission having been distributed, the President addressed the House. He stated that the prime object of the Commission had now been reached, and he proceeded to indicate certain principles and considerations of importance anent the discussion of the Resolutions which would be their final task. He opined that the results of the Commission were bound to be far-reaching and to have a twofold character, direct and indirect. They would take shape eventually in some kind of formal action on the part of the various Governments represented, and they would also be productive of sentiment, which had been, and would always be, the final arbiter of all great questions. He considered that from the evidence before them it would be possible to reach wise conclusions, and he hoped that the Commission would pass worthy and practical resolutions on the important problem before them, otherwise the question might be thrown back into the hands of agitators, a result which they would all wish to avoid. He concluded by thanking the House for the fine temper and courteous spirit which had characterized the proceedings from the beginning.

February 23rd.

The Commission was occupied during the whole of its sitting in the consideration of Resolutions, based on a study of the Reports of the various Delegations, submitted by the American and British Commissioners. Of eight Resolutions put forward by the former, one was adopted *in toto*, one accepted after amendment, one was withdrawn, one was negatived, and four were referred back for re-consideration. The British Delegation offered five resolutions, of which one was adopted as an amendment to a Resolution submitted by the United States, two were accepted, one was withdrawn after discussion, and one referred back for consideration.

Further Resolutions are to be brought forward by the Chinese and Netherlands Commissioners at the next sitting. After they have met with the approval of the Commission, the Resolutions will be submitted to a Committee for conversion into the form in which they will be finally presented to the respective Governments. The Commission adjourned at 4.40 p.m. It is anticipated that the labours of the Commission will terminate by the end of the first week in March.

February 24th.

H.E. Mr. Miyaoka, Chief Commissioner for Japan, offered some additional information in reply to a question put to his Delegation by Mr. R. Laidlaw, M.P., during the sixth session, relative to the regulations in force with regard to opium in the leased territory of Kwantung.

Two resolutions brought forward conjointly by the American and British Delegation, and embodying the sense of those Resolutions which were referred back for re-consideration at the last meeting, were, after a short discussion, unanimously adopted by the Commission.

The Netherlands brought forward two Resolutions, amplifying in some ways those already accepted by the House. They were criticised by the Chief Commissioner for Great Britain, and by Mr. T'ang Kuo-an, on behalf of the Chinese Delegation. Finally, on the suggestion of Dr. Hamilton Wright and Mr. Miyaoka, it was decided to incorporate the contents of the Resolutions in question as a Statement in the Minutes.

Mr. T'ang Kuo-an then made an eloquent speech in support of four Resolutions which will, to-day, be placed before the Commission by the Chinese Delegation.

February 26th.

The thirteenth Session of the Commission opened at 10.30 a.m. yesterday.

Four Resolutions were submitted by the Chinese Delegation for consideration. Of these one was withdrawn, Mr. T'ang Kuo-an expressing himself satisfied with a sympathetic statement made in connection therewith by the Chief Commissioner for Great Britain, the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, whose remarks elicited the encomiums of the Chief Commissioner for Japan. The remaining Resolutions were accepted by the Commission after amendments made at the suggestion of the French and American Delegations.

This completed the real business of the Commission.

All the Resolutions adopted were handed to a Committee for revision, and will be presented for final acceptance by the Commission as a whole to-morrow afternoon.

The Commission adjourned at 3.30 p.m.—*N. C. D. News.*

BRITISH AND AMERICAN DELEGATES.

DEPARTURE FOR PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 28th February.

The Opium Commission concluded its sittings on 26th inst.

The British and American delegates have left for Peking.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

CANTONESE AGITATIONIST IN SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 28th February.

Fok Chan-wan, the Cantonese agitationist, [who had proceeded to Shanghai to arouse native interest], convened a meeting yesterday in the hall of the Cantonese Guild to discuss the recent *Fatshan* incident in Canton.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN SINGAPORE.

TWENTY-ONE ARRESTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Singapore, 28th February.

On the 26th inst., 21 robbers were arrested in Singapore.

On their persons were found evidence of their connivance with revolutionists.

It was later ascertained that the robbers were deportees from Annam because of their complicity in anti-monarchical movements.

STAMP DUTY.

PROPOSED INSTITUTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th February.

The Ministry of Finance has telegraphed to the different Viceroys and Governors within the Empire to the effect that it has been decided to bring into force a stamp duty law, and asked the officials to cause investigations to be made into the matter, with a view to carrying the proposal into effect.

IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

ECONOMY TO BE EFFECTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th February.

The Prince Regent has issued instructions to the Grand Council and the Ministry of the Imperial Household to cut down expenses in the Palace.

MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND AGRICULTURE.

RETRENCHMENT IN OFFICIAL SALARIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th February.

The officials working under the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture, Commerce and Industry have been paid only seventy per cent. of their salaries.

PRINCE CHING.

REPORTED ILL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th February.

Prince Ching is ill and has asked for three days' leave of absence.

EASTERN RAILWAY.

PAYMENT OF DUTIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 28th February.

The Russian Government insists on Chinese merchants paying duty on goods carried on the Eastern Chinese Railway. Failing such payment the Russian authorities threaten to expel the defaulters from the country.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

AGITATION IN SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 1st March.

A mass meeting was held at the Kwong-Shiu Hospital in connection with the *Fatshan* incident.

More than $100 was collected on the spot to defray expenses [in furtherance of the agitation].

It was decided to cable to the Waiwupu and also to Viceroy Chang Jen-chun of Canton urging them to take up negotiations in the matter.

GARRISON RECRUITING.

WANT OF FUNDS NO EXCUSE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st March.

The Grand Councillors have put a stop to the officials in Peking and the Provinces from delaying the recruiting of soldiers for the army with the excuse that difficulty is met with in the raising of the required funds.

CHINESE IN SUMATRA.

NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st March.

A memorial has been submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry pointing out that the Chinese residents in the Dutch colonial possessions are compelled to become Dutch subjects.

The Ministry urges that a set of rules should be drawn up regarding naturalized subjects.

With reference to the proposal of the Netherlands Government to enforce compulsory naturalization of Chinese residents in Sumatra and Java, which was reported in our columns on the 1st instant, it is stated that the local Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce pointing out that there are many thousands of Chinese residents in those colonies, and that if once the Netherlands adopt compulsory naturalization, other Governments will follow the example in their colonies, and many people with their property will be lost to China. The Chamber urged the Government to take steps to oppose the proposal. The merchant body in Java held a meeting of delegates from the different localities in that colony and passed resolutions for joint action. It also addressed a petition to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce pointing out the harsh treatment and disabilities to which they were already subjected, and urging the Ministry to move the Waiwupu to oppose the proposal when it is approached on the question.—*N. C. D. News.*

CHIENTAO ISLAND.

NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st March.

Negotiations regarding the Chientao Island dispute are now concluded.

Japan recognises the sovereignty of China over the territory, while China agrees to recognise Japanese and Korean residents in Chientao as coming under the jurisdiction of Japan.

This settlement has met with the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

VICEROY YEUNG DENOUNCED.

CHARGES NOT SUBSTANTIATED.

[By courtesy of the Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st March.

Viceroy Yeung Hsi-chang has been denounced by To Pui-luk and Censor Chui, and officials have been despatched to Tientsin to conduct secret inquiries.

The Commissioners have failed to substantiate the charges against Yeung.

OPIUM SALES.

HEAVY DECLINE IN PRICES.

Calcutta, 2nd March.

At the third sale to-day by public auction, held by the Indian Government, of Patna and Benares opium, the following prices were fetched:—

Patna Rs. 1,245 per chest.
Benares Rs. 1,220 " "

The respective prices fetched at the two previous monthly sales this year were as follows:—

	Patna.	Benares.
1st sale on 5th January.	Rs. 1,442	Rs. 1,820
2nd sale on 4th February.	Rs. 1,345	Rs. 1,285

At each of the sales 3,600 chests are sold, being divided in equal quantities between Patna and Benares.

We are indebted to a leading British firm of opium importers in Hongkong for the foregoing telegram.

The heavy slump in the price of the commodity cannot fail to produce very unsatisfactory results in Hongkong. It may not be generally known that for the past two months, owing to the action of the Chinese Provincial authorities, in attempting to create monopolies, much uncertainty and suspicion have been raised in the minds of native dealers who have been buying rather sparsely and for no more than immediate requirements only. Stocks have gradually accumulated on importers' hands and, to aggravate the situation, Indian prices have steadily and susceptibly receded. The difficulties of the importers have been increased by a falling exchange, so that the heavy losses represented by the difference between the original cost and the current market price of the drug cut both ways to the detriment of those handling the commodity. During the past fortnight a small inquiry arose, but as soon as it was met by importers the market lapsed again into its lethargic condition. For no rhyme or reason, another heavy slump occurred in prices between last evening and this morning. With the telegraphic announcement from India before us now, it should not be surprising if the quotations to-morrow suffer another decline.

CLOSING OF DIVANS

Pursuant to an arrangement concluded between the Colonial Government and the Opium Farmers last year, twenty-six opium divans, out of a total of 191, were closed yesterday. During the currency of the subsisting farm, which expires on the 28th February, 1910, no more divans will be closed.

OPIUM IN INDO-CHINA.

The *Opinion*, a Saigon newspaper, comments adversely on the International Anti-Opium Conference which has just concluded its sittings at Shanghai. It fails to see any good from France and Indo China taking part in the deliberations as they are now doing. The ground taken is that whatever may be the anti-opium measures devised by the Chinese Government in its own territory, they should be left to Chinese themselves. Foreign powers should set the interests of China aside altogether, and should consult only the interests of those of their colonies whose budgets rest on the revenue from opium.

The *Opinion* instances Indo-China where the Treasury cannot do without the opium revenue, which can only be replaced by a gambling farm—an abomination in the eyes of faddists. Even then, the use of the drug will meet with no appreciable check under any prohibition system that can be devised.

Experience shows that Chinese opium smokers in the Colony include smart and enterprising traders, hard-working craftsmen and sturdy labourers who feel none the worse for the drug. Another point is that opium causes less crime and less misery than strong drink, so far as the Colony is concerned. Such being the lessons of experience, it is pure folly to think that smokers who have once tasted the benefits of opium will ever give up its use.

QUESTION OF NATURALISATION.

CHINESE REGULATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd March.

The Board of Civil Affairs has drafted a set of 23 regulations governing naturalized subjects.

The regulations will be promulgated at an early date.

YUNNAN AND ANNAM.

BOUNDARY DEFINED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd March.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, has forwarded a telegraphic memorial to the effect that boundary stones have been erected on the borders of Yunnan and Annam.

CHIENTAO ISLAND.

CHINA'S SOVEREIGNTY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd March.

Japan has withdrawn her admission of China's right to the sovereignty of the island of Chientao.

PETITIONS.

MAY BE PRESENTED TO THE REGENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd March.

The Prince Regent has given permission to the people to present petitions to him in person when he may happen to be outside the Palace.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S INQUIRY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd March.

H.E. Chang Chih-tung has telegraphed to Yuan Shih-kai to inquire as to his latest movements.

The ex-Minister replied that it was his intention to remove to Cheong Tak prefecture, and that he has abandoned his idea of proceeding abroad on a tour.

It is stated that the ex-Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai has resolved to go abroad to seek medical advice. He will first proceed to Tokio and then travel over Europe and America to widen his mind and experience. Intelligence from the Palace states that, on account of reports in the Press as to Yuan's movements and his projected tour abroad, the apprehensions of the Government are aroused and the Honan Governor was to have been ordered to keep watch on Yuan. For fear, however, that the Governor may be a friend of Yuan's, the Government has changed its mind and will shortly send two able deputies to spy on Yuan's actions and report whether he murmurs or not against the Government for his removal.

PEKING-KALGAN RAILWAY.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL DENOUNCED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd March.

Kwan Min-kwan, assistant director-general of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, has been denounced by Censors for having, it is alleged, appropriated for his own use large sums of money when purchasing land on behalf of Chan Pik, the ex-president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

FOREIGN LOANS.

PRINCE REGENT'S ANXIETY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd March.

The Prince Regent is much worried over the foreign loans already contracted.

He has given directions to the Grand Council to hang up a list of the foreign loans for the information of all officials.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

PROPOSED FOREIGN LOANS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd March.

All provinces are in favour of raising loans for the purpose of reorganising the Navy.

Prince Su is adverse to the proposal, and is employing his best energies to oppose it.

Later.

Prince Su and others have decided to establish naval colleges in Shantung, Kwangtung, Fukien, Chekiang, Kong-ning and Kiang-su.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

CHINA SEEKS RETROCESSION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd March.

The Waiwupu is conducting negotiations with the British Minister in Peking, Sir John Jordan, for the retrocession of Wei-hai-wei.

TANG SHAO-YI.

RECALLED TO CHINA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd March.

The Grand Council has telegraphed to H.E. Tang Shao-yi (now in Europe) to return to China at once.

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

LEUNG TSZ-YI DENOUNCED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 3rd March.

The Censors have presented a joint memorial charging Leung Tsz-yi with aiding and abetting Chan Pik, ex-president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, in his misdeeds and pointing out that, although Chan Pik has been dismissed, Leung Tsz-yi is allowed to manage affairs connected with the Ministry.

An Imperial edict has been issued commanding that cognizance be taken of the memorial.

NAVAL REORGANISATION.

FOREIGN LOANS OPPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th March.

Duke Tsai is in favour of raising subscriptions amongst the officials in Peking and elsewhere for the naval reorganisation scheme.

He is opposed to the idea of raising foreign loans for the purpose.

MINISTER-DESIGNATE TO BERLIN.

ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th March.

H.E. Yam Cheung, Chinese Minister designate to Berlin, arrived at Shanghai on the 2nd inst.

His Excellency leaves on the 6th inst. for Germany and will be accompanied by a son of Prince Su.

VICEROY HSU SHI-CHANG.

HIS IMPEACHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th March.

Grand Councillor Luk Chin-lum refuses to conduct the inquiry into the charges alleged against Hsu Shi-chang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Prince Regent does not entertain the refusal, and is proceeding with the institution of the inquiry.

CHINESE IN HARBIN.

ALLEGED ROUGH TREATMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th March.

In consequence of the resistance offered by the Chinese merchants in Harbin against the payment of certain taxes, it is alleged that the natives have been roughly handled by the Russians.

LEUNG TSZ-YI.

INTENDS TO RESIGN.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 4th March.

Having regard to the fact that he has been denounced by the Censors, Leung Tsz-yi is determined to tender his resignation.

HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-fifth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the company's office, at noon, last Saturday, for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the general manager for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and electing a consulting committee and auditors. Mr. Robt. Shewan took the chair. There were also present:—Dr. J. W. Noble, Messrs. H. P. White, D. W. Craddock (Directors), Messrs. C. Klinck, H. R. B. Hancock, H. C. R. Hancock, J. A. Young, the Rev. Mr. Longridge and Mr. L. F. Campbell (secretary).

The Chairman said—Gentlemen:—Printed copies of the Report and Accounts now laid before you have been in your hands for some time past, so need not be read now. We are able to pay our usual dividend and to place $20,000 to Reserve Fund in spite of the fact that the price of rope has again fallen since this time last year. On the other hand I am glad to say that the cost of raw material has also come down to more reasonable figures, while the quality shows an improvement. Our actual sales have not been as large as usual but this is only to be expected in a time of such depression for shipping as that we have passed through, when some of our best customers have had to lay up their vessels for want of employment. We have, however, seen the worst and may now look forward with confidence to a better demand for all commodities such as ours. There is nothing in the Accounts that calls for comment that I can see, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them.

There were no questions.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. H. P. White seconded.

Carried unanimously.

The Rev. Mr. Longridge proposed the re-election of Messrs. H. P. White, D. W. Craddock and Dr. J. W. Noble as consulting committee.

Mr. Klinck seconded.

Agreed.

Mr. D. W. Craddock proposed, and Dr. J. W. Noble seconded, the re-election of Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. O'D. Gourdin as auditors.

Agreed.

The Chairman:—That is all the business, gentlemen. I am much obliged for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

THE NEW COIN.

As Duke Tsai Tse, president of the Ministry of Finance, recently raised the question that the currency of one tael coins in China is fraught with obstructions and difficulties, the matter was referred to the consideration of the various provincial governments, which have now reported that they still favour the tael coins. Duke Tsai Tse's objection is based on three grounds; difficulty in minting, currency and insuring uniformity. Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung is also changing his views, as the last Edict, he declared, was really issued on Yuan Shih-kai's decision, but he himself had no inclination one way or the other. Grand Councillor Lu Chuan-lin and President Tieh Liang urge that it would be inadvisible to be constantly changing about in government affairs and the tael coins should be adopted and a large number of five mace coins might be minted to obviate any inconvenience.—*N. C. D. News.*

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Not unfrequently remarks have been made that local transactions in shares have been carried through at a rate which is not identical with that appearing in the market quotations as published. That very well may be, because owing to the absence of a regular Stock Exchange there is no certainty that every transaction can come within the cognisance of the firm of brokers supplying the quotations. So surrounded with difficulty has the subject been that more than once the management of this journal (*Singapore Free Press*) was on the point of excluding share lists altogether, rather than find itself ignorantly held responsible for variations between quotations and transactions, a matter that is no business of a newspaper. The question is one that has an interest even in places where share business is rather better to organize than it is here. "A Member of the Rangoon Stock Exchange" writes as follows on the subject to the *Rangoon Gazette*, and it is possible that what he says may merit the attention of local brokers and investors in shares. He says:—

Your correspondent under the above heading in this morning's paper appears to be under the impression that the "transactions" recorded in shares in your paper and the *Rangoon Times* as a trap to catch the unwary public. It may interest him to know that, in making up the share list, the members of the Stock Exchange are honestly endeavouring to give the public as nearly as can be ascertained the actual market price of shares. No transactions are taken notice of which are not actually put through by members themselves. One of the reasons for this is that a certain section of the guileless public are not above quoting extraordinary prices to brokers in the hope that these may be repeated and so grow into the market price. As far as care and a desire for accuracy can go every possible effort is made to avoid quoting bogus prices of any kind. "Misleading" would perhaps have done better to sign himself "Misled," unless it be that he wishes to mislead others into the same suspicious byways as he himself seems to haunt. He suggests that the report of prices done for forward delivery show when worked out an absurdly large margin which is supposed to represent interest on money for the time between date of contract and date of delivery. Quite so, but has "Misleading" ever heard of the law of supply and demand which has quite a large influence over most markets, even the Rangoon share market; and that if a man desires to buy shares for delivery some time ahead he must pay what the cheaper seller wants, whatever interest he may seem to be paying on his money? I hold no brief on behalf of this kind of speculation, the dangers of which are obvious, but I resent as I think do all other members of the Stock Exchange the imputation that we are knowingly publishing bogus prices. Rome was not built in a day, and a system by which absolute honesty can be enforced has unfortunately not yet been hit upon in Rangoon. All I would suggest is that the Rangoon Stock Exchange is doing its best against very heavy odds to protect the public against rascality in share dealing. In conclusion I feel sure that all the other members would agree with me in welcoming your correspondent should he care to drop in some days at two o'clock when the share list is being compiled, when he could see for himself the methods employed and might perhaps offer some valuable suggestions. His one suggestion that the number of shares done in each transaction be recorded is, I fear, obviously impossible.

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The twenty-eighth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Ice Co., Ld., was held at the offices of the General Managers, last Saturday afternoon, to receive a statement of the company's accounts to 31st December, 1908, and the report of the general managers. The Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson presided. Others present were:—Messrs. C. L. Maxwell (secretary) G. K. Haxton (manager), Messrs. J. Barton, H. J. Gedge, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shiu, W. Hutton Potts, C. H. Ross, L. W. Leefe, W. N. Flemming, and E. F. Aucott.

The Secretary read the notice of the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—With your permission I will take the report and accounts as read. The total sales of ice during the year were less than in 1907 by about 93 tons; on the other hand earnings derived from cold storage show a satisfactory increase, and our net revenue is only some $1,500 less than for the previous year. Coolie quarters at the town property have been renewed and extended and all coolies employed at the depot are now housed on the premises. Among your assets your will notice a mortgage loan in Yokohama of $25,000, as, in the opinion of your auditor, it was somewhat doubtful if the articles of association permitted such an investment; the money has since the closing of the accounts been refunded, and I am pleased to say the course of exchange has enabled us to make a small profit on the transfer. Last year your Chairman referred to an arrangement made with the Hongkong Milling Co. for the purchase of their surplus supplies of ice, but as you are aware the Company is now in liquidation and the arrangement has not materialized. We had a short time ago a similar proposal from the Oriental Brewing Company, but as their product does not in our opinion equal ours we declined their offer. We again ask you gentlemen to sanction the transfer of $30,000 from profits to provision for contingencies and if this meets your approval we will have a sum of $150,000 available to meet opposition. The policy of building up this fund is now amply justified, for we have not only the Oriental Brewing Company to compete with, but have also in the smaller market of Macao to face competition from two small plants erected during the year. We naturally regret the necessity for fighting these new enterprises, which must for a time affect our earnings, but I do not think, gentlemen, that you need be unduly anxious as to the ultimate result. If any further information be desired I shall be pleased to afford it before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

There were no questions.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Gedge, in seconding, said that the shareholders might congratulate themselves upon the report before the meeting and the dividends which the general managers continued to pay. There were very few companies in the Far East that paid dividends as that Company did; he concluded by congratulating the general managers.

The motion was unanimously carried.

On the motion of Mr. Ross, seconded by Mr. Leefe, Mr. A. R. Lowe was re-elected auditor.

The Chairman:—Dividend warrants will be ready on application on Monday. I am much obliged to you for your attendance.

That was all the business of the meeting.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SOME CHINA AND JAPAN MATTERS.

In the annual report of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce some explanation is given of the steps taken to retain the British Post-Office in Tientsin, and "it is hoped that during the year the Postmaster-General may see his way to announce the indefinite continuance of the present arrangements." As to trade marks registration in China and Japan, the probability is, says the report, that, as to China, the question is not being pressed for the present, in view of the suggested Convention between Great Britain and Japan for the protection of British marks in Japan. The negotiations with Japan are proceeding, and news on the subject is daily expected at the Chamber. A full copy of the Japanese trade marks register has been obtained, and has been inspected by several merchants. The measures taken to deal with lottery tickets in the Japanese cotton trade are explained. The Hongkong Chamber called the attention of the Board to a system which was being employed by certain Japanese. As to Eastern surveys of piece-goods, numerous complaints having been received at the Chamber as to the unsatisfactory character of many reports prepared by surveyors acting under the auspices of the Chambers of Commerce of India and the Far East, it was decided, with some hesitation, to address a circular-letter to the Chambers themselves, suggesting that surveyors should be instructed to limit their report to the terms of the reference. The representations of the Chamber were received in the spirit in which they were given.

LARGE SEIZURE OF COCAINE AT RANGOON.

1,520 BOTTLES SEIZED.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Lindula*, at Rangoon, on the 4th ulto., from the Straits, considerable sensation was caused by the discovery of a very large quantity of cocaine in which a very great traffic is carried on in Rangoon, judging by the number of seizures which are regularly made by the Customs and Excise Officers. From the facts which have come to hand, it appears that the Chief Officer, Mr. Nickel, of the s.s. *Lindula*, and P. J. Kelly, the Gunner, were responsible for bringing the matter to light. The former in his report to the Custom House authorities stated that about 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 2nd ulto., he ordered the ship's gunner, Kelly, to open the store room of Ah Hone, the ship's carpenter, in order to have it cleaned out. On opening it Kelly found four small bags which he took to the chief officer. On opening these they found them to contain 193 packets of cocaine, or 1,520 one-eighth ounce bottles each. On a further search being made the chief officer found eight balls of opium in the carpenter's latrine. At the same time the ship's clerk searched another of the carpenter's cabins and found 8 balls more, 4 of which were found in the carpenter's box. On the carpenter admitting ownership of the cocaine he was locked up by the chief officer until his arrival in Rangoon. At half-past six o'clock this morning the gunner went to the chief officer and reported a further find of 4 balls and another similar find on the top of the fresh water tanks, or an aggregate of 24 balls or 856 tolas and 1,520 bottles of cocaine. This amount of contraband was locked up by the chief officer in the ship's specie room, and on the vessel's arrival below the Hastings, Inspector Thompson, Customs Department, boarded the steamer and took charge of the carpenter, and Sait Tat, the ship's cook, both of whom were placed before the District Magistrate this afternoon. In this case a point of law is involved, inasmuch as it raises the question of whether the Court has jurisdiction; the seizure having been made, so it is alleged, one hundred miles from Rangoon harbour limits.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS IN HONGKONG.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE INSTITUTION.

Last Friday night, the annual dinner of the Institution of Shipbuilders and Engineers was given in the Hongkong Hotel, when covers were laid for some seventy persons. An excellent menu was served and the evening was a most enjoyable one, several happy little speeches being made in the course of the proceedings.

Mr. T. W. Robertson was in the chair. Messrs. W. C. Jack and T. Skinner were Vice-Chairmen for the evening. Supporting the Chairman, were Messrs. R. Mitchell, J. Gray Scott, J. F. Miller, A. Bain, R. M. Dyer and a few other gentlemen.

After dinner, "The King" was proposed by the Chairman, which was right heartily honoured.

A second toast, that of "Engineering and Shipbuilding in Hongkong" was also proposed by the Chairman. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Robertson said that the Institution was incorporated eighteen years ago by a small but zealous body of engineers and shipbuilders, its object being the improvement of the scientific knowledge of its members and the furthering of the interests of engineers and shipbuilders, and at the same time to provide social pleasures for its members. At the time of its inauguration, the membership numbered but a dozen; to-day it was 300. The institution was in a flourishing condition financially, and this was owing to the exertions of their Vice-President, Mr. Skinner. At one time, fears were entertained that they might have to close the institution, but happily that contingency had been averted, and they might anticipate a career of continued usefulness. The Chairman then proceeded to describe the rapid progress which had been effected in engineering and shipbuilding in the Colony. The speaker touched upon the vast possibilities in the way of turning out huge ocean liners and declared with some emphasis that what our enterprising friends in the North could do, so might Hongkong do also. After further remarks, the Chairman concluded by asking the company to drink the prosperity of engineering and shipbuilding, which was received in a most happy vein.

Mr. Mitchell, in replying to the toast, said that they were all aware that shipbuilding had been for many years one of the principal industries of the Colony. It had grown considerably within his recollection and he had been almost 25 years in the Colony. He remembered that among the first engines built here the indicated horse power was 3,0. Now it was nearer 4,000. That illustrated the progress that had been made. He thought, however, it would be some time yet before they built Pacific liners here. In Hongkong there was no paternal government as in Japan, which had wisely stimulated its engineering and shipbuilding by means of subsidies, enabling them to compete with those on the Clyde and elsewhere. We did not want paternal government. We were able to do the work ourselves. He believed that we had the capabilities for building Pacific greyhounds, but the establishments here were more concerned with returns. They could build and engine ships but they could not show the returns which were desired and that was the main thing. He trusted that in the years to come a John Elder would arise in Hongkong and endow the prospective university with a chair for engineering and shipbuilding (Applause). The British, and especially the Scottish, were great colonisers and he thought the native races whom they had taught would one day thank them for what they had done in teaching them so much of what the West had to give to the East. (Applause).

Mr. Bridger proposed the toast of "The Press," which was heartily responded to. This was followed by "Kindred Societies and Visitors," proposed by Mr. T. Skinner, which was also enthusiastically received.

Mr. J. Gray Scott, in replying, said that as an engineer he hoped that in future the Institution would occupy a position in the Colony more befitting the profession to which they belonged and the importance of the Colony itself. They resided in one of the most important outposts of the British Empire, indeed it was the second shipping port in the world; at least he he had the authority of his friend the Harbour Master for the statement. (Laughter). In conclusion he advocated a resumption of the reading of technical papers and said that thereby the institution would return to its original prosperity and would confer everlasting benefit upon all members of the profession in the East.

Mr. Richardson proposed the health of the Chairman, to which Mr. Robertson suitably replied.

COLLISION AT CHINKIANG.

GERMAN HULK SUNK.

The Hamburg-Amerika steamer *Ascania*, which ran down the German hulk *Bremen* here yesterday, was bound down the river when something went wrong with her steering gear, reports the Chinkiang correspondent of the *N. C. D. News*. The *Ascania* came down the river inside H.M.S. *Clio*, which vessel she rounded very close to her stern. Carried by the way she had on, a north-east wind and a strong tide, the *Ascania* crashed into the hulk while moving at a great rate and cut into her hull on the starboard bow. The cables of the hulk snapped with loud reports and fire was seen coming out of the hawser pipes, as a result of the rate and pressure of the cables passing out, while the iron bridge which led from the shore was badly damaged. The *Bremen* drifted down the river with the *Ascania*, but sank abreast of Messrs. Greaves' hulk in nineteen fathoms of water. In going down the *Bremen* went under head first. All was over in about five minutes. The stem of the *Ascania* is damaged and divers from H.M.S. *Clio* are examining her this morning. It is said that she is leaking freely in the forepeak.

Captain Lange of the *Bremen* had a narrow escape. He gave orders to his crew to jump for their lives and he was the last man to leave his ship. Mr. Rasmussen of the I. M. Customs also had a narrow escape; he was on duty on the *Bremen* and had just time to jump into a Chinese boat which was close at hand. Reports differ as to the loss of life amongst the Chinese crew, but some must have lost their lives, as a good many are known to have been on the bridge when the collision occurred.

One wonders why the *Ascania* did not let go her anchors when it was seen that she was running into danger; and no doubt it was an oversight to come down the river inside the ship lying at anchor. Much sympathy is felt with those who are responsible for the accident.

The *Bremen* is an unlucky craft; she was run down off the Lammocks some few years ago by the steamer *Suevia*, when she was under the Chinese flag and named the *Kiangpeh*. Prior to this she was the Danish steamer *Nordia*.

The *Bremen* is lying in the fairway about three hundred yards out from Greaves' hulk, between the stem of the China Merchants' hulk and the stern of the *Hung On* hulk. The Customs have marked her position by day with a red flag and by night with a red light.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the fourth ordinary annual meeting to be held at the company's offices, at 3 p.m., on Monday, 8th inst., is as follows:—

The general managers have now the pleasure to submit their annual report and statement of the Company's accounts made up to 31st December, 1908.

The net profit for that period, including $111.22 brought forward from last account, and after allowing for consulting committee and auditor's fees, depreciation, bad debts and loss on the sale of the old steam launch taken over from the Hongkong Steam Water Boat Co., Ld., amount to $29,971.31.

The general managers recommend the payment of a dividend of 6 per cent., which will absorb $16,633 80, write off $13,165.00 from the value of the waterboats and carry forward a balance of $172.51 to the new account.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since the last meeting Mr. P. J. Bisschop resigned his seat on leaving the Colony and Mr. H. J. Van den Bosch and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar have joined the committee.

AUDITORS.

The accounts under review have been audited by Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th February, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Liabilities.

Share capital		
Authorised—		
50,000 shares of $10 each	$500,000	
Issued—		
27,723 shares of $10 each fully paid		$277,230 00
Sundry creditors		1,898.13
Unclaimed dividends		776.00
Profit and loss account, balance		29,971.31
		$309,875.44

Assets.

Waterboats as per last account	$269,616.7	
Less amount written off	$13,616.77	
Book value of launch sold	2,835.00	
	16,451.77	
		$253,165.00
Pipes and staging as per last account	4,000.00	
Less amount written off	3,000.00	
		1,000 00
Furniture		50.00
Cash in Bank and in hand		6,681.95
Hongkong Bank fixed deposit		40,000.00
Hongkong Government deposit		500.00
Sundry debtors		7,980.49
Stock of hose, etc.		250.00
Unexpired licences		248.00
		$309,875 44

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Dr.

To Consulting committee's fees		$ 800.00
To Auditor's fee		100.00
To Depreciation:—		
Pipes and staging	$3,000.00	
Stock	250.00	
		3,250.00
To Bad debts		45.00
To Loss on book value of launch sold		2,257.86
To Balance		29,971.31
		$36,424.17

Cr.

By Balance from last account	$ 111.22
By Profit on trading for the year	35,024.32
By Interest	1,244.32
By Transfer fees	44.00
	$36,424.17

FRENCH MAIL DISABLED.

DETAINED AT COLOMBO FOR NECESSARY REPAIRS.

A Clan steamer—with a large double-funnelled vessel, said to be French, in tow—appeared near the mouth of Galle harbour, Ceylon, a short time after 3 p.m., says a wire of the 15th ult. Pilots Bloomfield and Taylor have both gone out. Signals are being exchanged between Lloyds and the vessels. Another Clan vessel which left harbour to-day is hovering near the scene. Probably the injured vessel will put into Galle. No authentic information is available up till 4 p.m. The rumour is that the disabled vessel lost her propeller and the Clan boat picked her up between Colombo and Calcutta.

A later report says:

The disabled vessel proved to be the M.M. steamer *Sydney*, from China and Singapore, due at Colombo at 5 p.m. on 13th instant. She broke her main shaft and was taken in tow by a Clan Liner, when off Hambantota, and brought to Galle. Both vessels anchored near the mouth of the harbour. Mr. Bloomfield, Master Attendant, and Pilot Taylor went on board. A large number of people on the ramparts watched the signals. The steamer *Clan Lindsay* loading for London, steamed out of the harbour and hovered near the other vessels. After an interval, the *Clan Lindsay* sailed westward, but the other liner stayed by till about 6 p.m. and then parted company. The M.M. Agent, who was wired to, arrived on 13th instant, by train and at about 8 the the next morning, a tug boat from Colombo came alongside and immediately made preparations to tow the disabled vessel. The former, with the *Sydney*, got under weigh at 8 57 a.m. both steering very slowly.

The harbour tug *Samson* reached Galle at 7.30 a.m. on 13th inst., and on her return the *Sydney* anchored outside harbour and was brought and berthed in port this morning with the assistance of the harbour tugs.

Since leaving Singapore, the vessel experienced bad weather; and on 11th and 12th instant the wind was extremely strong and the current adverse. Rain also fell heavily and it seemed as if the *Sydney* was at the mercy of the huge waves, but she behaved splendidly. On the 13th inst., the weather was perfectly calm, the vessel steaming ahead when about 9.30 a.m., a shock was felt by all on board, and a few minutes after the vessel stopped. It was then announced that she had met with an accident to her main shaft, one of the huge joints connecting which had given way. The consternation of the passengers was greatly lessened when this information reached them, as they knew that there was no danger, and a little later, everybody on board felt glad when they saw two or three steamers on the horizon. In answer to a signal, the *Clan Fraser* arrived on the scene, and another steamer—the *Clan Lindsay*—also made herself ready, but did not come, as her assistance was not needed. After a brief delay, the *Sydney* was towed into Galle Harbour.

The necessary repairs to her will be given by Messrs. C. A. Hutson and Co., which will take about seven days. She will be able to resume her voyage to Marseilles probably on Sunday.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the company's hotel, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the 6th inst., reads:—

Gentlemen,—In accordance with section 56 of the articles of association, the directors now beg to submit their Report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1908.

ACCOUNTS.

The profit on working account amounted to $42,461.49 as compared with $39,292.35 for the corresponding period of 1907, being an increase of $3,169.14.

The profit and loss account, including the sum of $14,639.63 brought forward from 30th June, 1908, shows a credit balance of $54,295.40, which the directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year	$ 36,000.00
To transfer to repairs and renewals account	10,000.00
To write off furniture and fixtures	6,500.00
To write off electric plant	1,500.00
To carry forward to new account	295.40
	$ 54,295.40

DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar has been invited by the Board to act for Mr. E. Osborne, on leave. Mr. Bonnar's appointment requires the shareholders' confirmation.

Mr. W. H. Potts retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe, C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

W. HUTTON POTTS,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the Six Months Ending 31st December, 1908.

To Bad debts and refunds		$ 725.37
" Crown rent		505.92
" Rates		2,870.95
" Fire insurance		2,948.71
" Debenture interest on $500,000 at 3 per cent.	$15,000.00	
Less returned on debentures held by the company	2,280.00	
		12,720.00
" Interest account		7,078.10
" Directors' and auditors' fees		3,200.00
" Balance, to be appropriated as follows:—		
To pay a dividend of 6 per cent.	$36,000.00	
" Transfer to repairs and renewals	10,000.00	
" Write off furniture and fixtures	6,500.00	
" Write off electric plant	1,500.00	
" Carry forward to new a/c.	295.40	
		54,295.40
		$84,344.45
By balance from 30th June, 1908	$79,639.63	
Less dividend at 6%	$36,000.00	
" Transfer to repair & renewals a/c.	15,000.00	
" Transfer to furniture & fixtures account	10,000.00	
" Transfer to installation of electric light a/c.	3,500.00	
" Transfer to new launch account	500.00	
	65,000.00	
		$41,639.63
" Rent of shops and offices, old building	$183.33	
" Rent of shops and offices, new building	4,225.00	
" Rent of Hotel Mansions	21,575.00	
		26,983.33
" Dividends on shares in public companies		276.00
" Scrip and transfer fees		4.00
" Bad debts recovered		80.00
" Profit on Hotel working account for the six months ending 31st December, 1908		42,461.49
		$84,344.45

REPAIRS AND RENEWALS ACCOUNT.

For the Six months Ending 31st December, 1908.

Dr.

To Payment on account of repairs and renewals during the half-year ending 31st December, 1908	$12,028.49
" Balance	3,912.09
	$15,940.58

Cr.

By Balance from 30th June, 1908	$ 940.58
" Amount transferred from profit and loss account as recommended in last Report	15,000.00
	$15,940.58

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Liabilities.

Capital:—		
12,000 shares at $50 each (fully paid up)		$ 600,000.00
1,000 mortgage debenture (6%)	$500,000.00	
Less 152 ditto held by the company	76,000.00	
		424,000 00
Reserve fund		628,975 78
Sundry creditors		78,248.77
Unclaimed dividends		1,638.00
Repairs and renewals account, balance as per statement		3,912.09
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (current account)		201,820.87
Profit and loss account, balance as per statement		54,295.40
		$2,015,890.91

Assets.

Value of Marine Lot No. 5 and remaining portion of Marine Lot No. 3 and remaining portion of Marine Lot No. 7, and buildings thereon, as per last account	$1,082,807.43	
Since expended on alterations and additions to buildings	9,718.40	
		$1,092,525.83
Praya reclamation, Marine Lot No. 288, as per last account and building thereon ("Hotel Mansions")		621,892.68
Rebuilding south block, payments on account to date		6,328.20
Cost of three Chinese houses on sections B., C., and D. of Inland Lot No. 80		33,000.00
Cost of Kowloon Farm Lot No. 3 section A		30,926.90
		$1,784,673.61
Furniture and fixtures, as per last account	$ 122,239.80	
Less written off, as per last report	10,000.000	
	112,239.80	
Since added	1,494.90	
		113,734.70
Installation of electric light, as per last a/c	24,090.00	
Less written off, as per last report	3,500.00	
		20,500.00
Stock of linen, crockery, glassware, etc.		34,674.04
Stock of wine, provisions, household sundries, and stationery, as per inventories		22,576.99
Shares in public companies		4,371.31
Value of steam-launch, as per last account	5,000.00	
Less written off, as per last report	500.00	
		4,500.00
Sundry debtors		26,358.38
Licenses attaching to 1909		2,576.67
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (unclaimed dividends account)		1,638.00
Cash in hand		287.21
		$2,015,890.91

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 9th February, 1909.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fenwick, W. Kruse, W. Wilson, A. H. Wilzer, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

Mr. Wallace—A very sad event has taken place in the community deeply affecting one of our number, and I therefore beg to move that we as a Council desire to record our sincere sympathy with our colleague in the great bereavement he has sustained. Carried unanimously.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Wilson desired to know whether the members of the Finance Committee had had their attention drawn to a paragraph which appeared in a Hongkong paper of the 29th January. Certain figures are quoted, one item being $1,652. Could the Finance Committee tell them what these figures represent?

Mr. Wallace said he had seen the paragraph quoted. It was headed "Kulangsu Police." All points concerning the Police Force he fully answered at last meeting, therefore there was nothing further for him to add under this head. He agreed with the writer of the paragraph that "comparisons are often deceiving," and, not only were they deceiving, but at times absurd. In this particular comparison, the amount of $1,652 he found was an expenditure by the subscribers to the old Kulangsu Road Fund, and appeared in their accounts for 1902, or some nine months before the Island became an International Settlement and a Municipal Council formed, and therefore it was absurd to make such a comparison, as the duties of the two bodies, the old Road Fund Committee and the Municipal Council, their functions and the work they were called upon to perform, were of an entirely different character in many respects. If a true comparison were needed, here were the figures of the old Road Fund days, from 1893, and the figures since the creation of the Municipal Council:—

KULANG U ROAD FUND.

		$		$
1893...	Income	1,550.00	Expenditure	1,320.88
1894...	"	1,486.48	"	1,534.50
1895...	"	1,667.60	"	1,659.12
1896...	"	1,733.83	"	1,629.68
1897...	"	1,778.65	"	1,786.67
1898...	"	1,729.00	"	1,811.51
1899...	"	1,801.75	"	1,915.29
1900...	"	1,713.25	"	1,801.05
1901...	"	1,716.50	"	1,559.92
1902...	"	2,230.90	"	1,652.40

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

1903 (from 1st May to 31st December) Income $15,416.50; Expenditure $13,930.31

		$		$
1904...	Income	20,184.94	Expenditure	22,308.32
1905...	"	23,229.79	"	21,349.65
1906...	"	23,028.83	"	22,733.72
1907...	"	24,858.80	"	20,468.23
1908...	"	26,036.20	"	27,571.78

by which it would be seen that in 1904, their first full year as a Settlement, the Council's expenditure was $22,308.32 against $27,571.78 in 1908, or an increase of $5,263.46 in five years, during two of which—1907 and 1908—some $7,605 odd was extraordinary expenditure, being amount expended on site for and the building of the new gaol, municipal offices, &c., over and above the $20,000 raised by issue of Debentures.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the annual meeting of rate-payers, the secretary was directed to offer the Kulangsu Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club the ruins of the Pavilion as they at present stood, and to ask them if they were prepared to take it over, and if so, when.

The Secretary reported that the Seah Loh Tow Jetty was out of repair, and the cost of repairing same would be from $150 to $300 according to the work decided to be done. The matter was referred to the Works Committee for their report.

The Secretary was instructed to arrange a meeting between representatives of the Council and the Mixed Court Magistrate, to discuss the question of licensing chairs.

Application for the appointment of Asst. Secretary and Supt. of Police were read and considered.

The Supt. of Police reported the Mixed Court had been closed "under the seal" for the last fortnight, opening again on the 10th instant, and so no cases had been heard.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE,
Chairman.

By order,

C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,
Secretary.

REV. JOHN MACGOWAN, of Amoy, China, has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Arts. The following have been proposed for election:—Wee Hap Lang, 19, Roger-street, Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.; John Ingram Andrew, Messrs. G. Fenwick and Company, Limited, Hongkong; Cheah Cheang Lim, Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S.; Khoo Cheow Teong, 24, Light-street, Penang; Khoo Siew Ho, Kuching, Sarawak, Borneo; and Hidemi Maruo, Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki, Japan.

Hongkong University Scheme.

MEETING OF CHINESE SUB-COMMITTEE.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The adjourned meeting of the Chinese sub-committee was held at the Tung Wa Hospital last Sunday when the principal subject under discussion was the subject-matter of the circular which it was proposed to issue inviting subscription towards the endowment fund. Previous to this item in the agenda being discussed a letter was read from the Private Secretary to the Governor having reference to the point raised by Mr. Ho Fook at the last meeting in connection with the refund of subscriptions in the event of the failure of the scheme to materialise. The letter expressed His Excellency's approval of the appointment of a Chinese treasurer. While most unwilling to entertain the idea that the University scheme should fall through for failure of support, Sir Frederick felt every confidence that the money would be subscribed wherewith to provide the required endowment fund. But if, unfortunately, failure should attend their efforts the money subscribed would be returned. To that end he would cause a list of donors to be kept and all subscriptions, however small, would be duly recorded. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Chan Chik-yu was appointed treasurer.

A free translation of the circular reads as follows:—

1. As the University is to be founded in Hongkong, subscriptions should be started in the Colony. The form of appeal should first be submitted for the Governor's approval and then published in the local newspapers. Certain members of the Sub-Committee will be appointed whose duty it will be to go from house to house to solicit subscriptions. Letters, signed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the sub-committee, will be addressed to well-known persons reputed for their liberality and munificence in Chinese as well as foreign ports, applying for subscriptions in aid of the scheme. A request will be addressed by the sub-committee to the Governor soliciting His Excellency's good offices to communicate with officials, either in China or foreign countries, such as Viceroys, Governors, Chairmen of Municipal Councils, etc., to enlist their support.

2. Any public-spirited gentry or merchant in China or in any foreign country desirous of becoming a member of the Sub-Committee will be invited to join subject to the Governor's approval. Contributors of large sums of money will also be invited to join the Sub-Committee if approved by the Governor.

3. A request will be addressed to the Governor with the suggestion that His Excellency solicit the practical sympathy of the Government in Peking for a large grant. Simultaneously letters will be addressed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Sub-Committee to high Chinese officials in Peking soliciting their friendly co-operation.

4. All donors to the fund will receive recognition in the manner following:—

(a) Donors of $500 and over have their names inscribed on stone tablets to be erected in the University hall. The names will be put in order of precedence according to the amounts of the donations, the largest to head the list.

(b) Donors of $10,000 will, in addition to their names being so inscribed, be entitled to send a student to the University free of the payment of fees.

(c) Donors of $20,000 will, in addition to having their names inscribed as in (a), be entitled to the nomination of a student free of fees and another free of board and lodging; or two students free in either of the two classes, at donors' own choice.

(d) Donors of $30,000, in addition to having their names inscribed as in (a), will be entitled to nominate two students free of fees and one other free of board and lodging; or three in either of the two classes at donors' option.

(e) Donors of $40,000 will in addition to having their names inscribed as in (a), be entitled to nominate two students free of fees and two free of board and lodging, or such number in one or other of the two classes as may not exceed four in all.

(f) Donors of $50,000 will, in addition to having their names inscribed as in (a), be entitled to nominate two students free of fees and two free of board and lodging, or such number in one or other of the two classes as may not exceed four in all, besides having their busts or statues erected in the University hall, or their portraits hung on the wall.

(g) Donors of $100,000 will receive recognition similar to donors of $50,000 and, in addition, shall be appointed permanent honorary members of the Senate of the University.

In all cases provided for in the foregoing, students must qualify for admission by passing an entrance examination.

5. In all cases where large donations may be received from any province, city, prefecture, town, village or district, the legal representative of such place will be the person who will be recognised for the purposes specified in sub-sections (a) to (g) of section 4.

6. All subscriptions will be acknowledged, from time to time, in the local newspapers and receipts will be granted by the treasurer.

7. The foregoing rules can be added to from time to time.

SINGAPORE SUGGESTIONS.

Apparently, the scheme for the establishment of a University at Hongkong is gradually materialising, and a Committee meeting was held the other day at Government House, Hongkong, under the presidency of Sir Frederick Lugard to further consider the position. The outlines of that are, generally, that by the generosity of a private resident of Hongkong, Mr. Mody, the buildings necessary will be provided, whatever they may cost, in accordance with the design submitted and approved. As regards a site Sir Frederick Lugard had asked the Secretary of State to grant a specific site possessing great advantages. There only remained the question of an endowment fund, and as to that it appears that the gift of the buildings is contingent upon that endowment fund, estimated at a million dollars, being found inside a limit of time, the period mentioned being six months. If even a substantial proportion of the million dollars be forthcoming it is hoped that the public-spirited donor will accord an extension of time. Arrangements have been made to have the Chinese community of Hongkong strongly represented on the Committee, and it is hoped that substantial support will be forthcoming from that influential and wealthy section of the Hongkong community. For, after all, the bulk of the students—and the proportion is bound to increase with the extension of Western education amongst the Chinese—must belong to the Chinese nationality and would naturally be drawn not only from Hongkong but from Canton and all Southern China. The Governor of Hongkong has not spared himself in his efforts to interest all governing authorities within a wide radius in regions where there exists a considerable Chinese population. Very properly application has been made to the Imperial Government of China, for although the locus of the University would be outside Chinese jurisdiction yet its establishment in Hongkong, under high auspices, would be a guarantee for the maintenance of a high standard of education, and for the impartial provision of educational facilities for Chinese students from whatever quarter of the Chinese Empire they might come, or from what might be termed "Overseas China," throughout the East. While the Chinese Government is alive to the importance of filling its metropolitan and provincial departments with men who have had the advantage of Western education, it is not to be forgotten that that great institution, the Peking University, which has the advantage of being on the spot, must always succeed in claiming immediate attention to its requirements. Then there is the scheme of Lord William Cecil, under the aegis of the University of Oxford, for the creation of a Christian University for the Chinese. It may therefore not be very easy to persuade the central Government at Peking to exhibit any great enthusiasm for the Hongkong scheme. The proper tactics for the Hongkong Committee would seem to be rather to induce the Imperial Chinese Government to commend the scheme to all the Viceroyalties of the South and West, and to advise the respective Viceroys to bestow upon it such a degree of support as may seem feasible. The Government of India has also been applied to for aid, although it is not clear on what grounds that can be justified, save on the basis of the existence of a considerable Chinese population in Burma and a very much smaller Chinese population in Calcutta and other Indian coast towns. But under the Indian Government there are such abundant facilities for education, leading up to the degrees of the Presidency Universities, that it would seem to be needless to suggest a Chinese student in Burma or India proceeding to Hongkong to receive what he could get, in far fuller measure, from the great instructional organisations within close reach. If a Chinese student mediated a Chinese official career he would, after his education under the Indian Government, proceed direct to Peking for such special qualifications in Chinese language and literature as might be required of him as conditional to Government employment. We can understand application being made to the Governor of the Straits Settlements, as has been done, although Sir Frederick Lugard had not had time to hear from Sir John Anderson. It is, unfortunately, no matter how willing may be many of the leading Chinese of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States to support the Hongkong University scheme, hardly the time to submit any request for subscriptions even for the very best of objects. It will be a long time before this Colony can hope to recover from its recent protracted financial illness, and in any case convalescence is bound to be slow and painful. The China Association may be of help; for there are many old Hongkongites at home who, in the enjoyment of their fortunes or competencies acquired in Hongkong, may yet feel a sense of obligation towards the Colony which found them their reward. Lord Curzon, as Chancellor of Oxford University, has also been communicated with; but then again there intervenes the Oxford scheme of Lord William Cecil, which will be sure to absorb most of the support that Oxford can give to the cause of higher education in China. Even the Municipality of Shanghai has been applied to, and a cordial reply has been received. Perhaps on the whole it would not do to build too much upon the prospects of outside help, beyond what very rightly may be expected from the Viceroys of the Southern and Western provinces. Why, however, should not the Government of Hongkong persuade the Secretary of State to sanction the endowment of the University with some areas of Crown land likely to improve in value. Almost every ancient seat of learning or public school or old cathedral or collegiate church has originally drawn some support from pious endowments in real estate. Reference has before this been made to a scheme for tunnel communication below the Peak thus rendering available for European settlement extensive stretches of land on the south or seaward side of the island of Hongkong. Might the Government not consider this idea, and devote a suitable area of Crown land in that district to the endowment of the Hongkong University? Some such course suggests itself to us, because it cannot be an easy thing for a community at any given time to provide the whole of the capital whose interest is to supply the annual maintenance of so important an institution as it is trusted that the Hongkong University may in time become. The Government of Hongkong not only represents the community of to-day but the community of generations to come. And therefore, always subject to the desires of the generous donor, it would seem to be reasonable to discover some mode of distributing the responsibility for the desired endowment over a basis wider than six months of one particular generation. And it is just here that the Government, with the assent of the Secretary of State, can give exactly the help needed by alloting some of such Crown lands as may be available *in perpetuo* as an endowment for the University. Endowment begets endowment, public spirit and generosity form a strong and a beneficent precedent, and the future may bring forward worthy benefactors to emulate Mr. Mody. The donation of a site is in itself a small thing, although we in this Colony unfortunately have had some reason to entertain painful associations with the word "site." It would be a pity if the Government of Hongkong should find itself unable to discover some means of contributing to the endowment of the proposed institution that might gain the approval of the Colonial Office. Speaking of the generosity of enlightened Chinese communities towards schemes for the public good, Sir Frederick Lugard, at the meeting referred to made this appreciative allusion to that praiseworthy trait of the Chinese character:—

Though I hope and believe I shall succeed in obtaining a wide sympathy and support for this scheme among my own countrymen in England and elsewhere, I must remind you that the project is primarily for the Chinese, and I look to the Chinese to provide the bulk of the funds. I have not been very long in the Far East, but I have been long enough to learn that where funds are required for some great and good purpose, the Chinese are not wont to look to others. They are wont to help themselves, and to subscribe with a liberality which I believe to be unrivalled by any other nation. Your presence here to-day; your willingness to come forward and undertake this heavy task of collecting funds proves that you consider this project to be a great and good one making for progress and enlightenment, and enabling the Chinese to hold their own among the educated and civilized nations of the world. Since you have that faith in you, I have no fear but that you will succeed in your task of raising the fund which is required. Your generous compatriots in China, in the Straits, in Java, in Siam and elsewhere will, I feel sure, help us liberally, for they too will benefit by this University to which they can send their sons.—*Singapore Free Press.*

A CHINESE woman, aged eighty-four, who was arrested last Friday for asking for alms in the public street, was, on being searched at the Central Police Station, found to be in possession of $36 in banknotes.

Sanitary Discipline.

SUGGESTIONS BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SHELTON HOOPER'S MINUTE.

The following letter from Government relative to the disciplinary measures in the Sanitary Department was laid on the table at the fortnightly meeting of the Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
9th February, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 258 of the 5th instant, in which you ask for instructions as to the procedure which should regulate the enforcement of disciplinary measures in your Department.

2. The policy of this Government in the matter was clearly expressed by His Excellency the Governor in his speech introducing the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1908. His Excellency said: "The working Head of the Department must in my opinion be given full powers of discipline and control of the day to day routine of the Department" and in other passages he emphasized the opinion that subordinate officers appointed by the Crown could only be dealt with by the Government as regards punishment or discharge, *e.g.*, in minor matters by the Head of the Department as the representative of the Government. "Their rights," to quote His Excellency's words, "are safeguarded to them through the representative of the Crown with an ultimate right of appeal to the Secretary of State. Neither do I think it would be to the benefit of the Department to be run as a separate concern from the rest of the Civil Service. You would not get the same class of men; you would not get continuity, which I consider to be the key to efficiency."

3. In order that the Board might be given full opportunity of knowing what takes place in the Department and of criticising, if necessary, and of making recommendations to the Governor-in-Council, the Head of the Department was instructed to inform the Board of any recommendations he makes for appointment, leave or dismissal of the European staff, and to lay before them any complaints of the public regarding the staff.

4. His Excellency has no desire to restrict the powers of the Board, but for the reasons given in the passages quoted, it is, in his opinion, necessary that any inspectors and others engaged by Government under the conditions laid down in the Colonial Regulations, should be amenable for discipline to the Government, while the Board has every opportunity of stating its views, and, if necessary, of informing the Head of the Government that it dissents from the action of the Head of the Department.

5. When the papers concerning a complaint against a member of the staff, *together with the Head of the Department's disposal of it*, are laid before the Board, it is in their discretion to deal with the matter as they wish. It may, however, be suggested that they should, in the first instance, discuss the case confidentially and later, if they desired to give publicity to their views, or to make any recommendations to the Government, they could, if they saw fit, record their views in the printed minutes.

I am, etc.,
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

The Head,
Sanitary Department.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minuted:—I am sure the Board does not desire to have the right to appoint or dismiss any officer of the Department.

But I certainly think that, as His Excellency the Governor by his instructions ordered all complaints against officers to be laid before the Board, it is clearly within the right of the Board to review the complaint and any judgment passed thereon by the Head of the Sanitary Department, to do which effectually and judicially, the evidence on which the Head of the Sanitary Department acted should accompany the complaint. The Board then would be in a position to confirm the action taken by the Head of the Sanitary Department or to recommend His Excellency the Governor to take other steps in the matter.

I agree that in the first case, the Board should consider the matter confidentially, but this should be after investigation by the Head of the Sanitary Department *and before he has given judgment thereon*, otherwise he would be stultified if the Board differed from him, and he would be placed in a false position having to give a vote on a question which he has previously dealt with.

HORSE BREEDING IN JAPAN.

At a recent meeting of the Petition Committee in the House of Representatives, General Viscount Terauchi, Minister for War, in reply to questions regarding the encouragement of horse-breeding and the prohibition of the *pari-mutuel*, said that with a view to improving horses in Japan a Bill had been introduced to the Lower House appropriating Y.380,000, but to his great regret and disappointment the Bill was rejected. As an urgent measure, he would therefore take steps to apportion the sum of Y.100,000 as supplementary expenses to the Horse Administration Bureau in order to encourage horse-breeding. Viscount Terauchi stated that the authorities were formerly under the impression that the sale of *pari-mutuel* tickets might be allowed as a step towards the encouragement of horse-breeding, but the laws of the country obliged them to prohibit the practice, the *pari-mutuel* being regarded as gambling. Without the sale of the *pari-mutuel* tickets, however, horse-breeding might be encouraged, as was the case in Germany.

MOUNT CAROLINE CEMETERY.

APPLICATION TO EXHUME A BODY.

A petition was received by the Sanitary Board from Un Ming and laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon for the exhumation of the dead body of his wife from the Mount Caroline cemetery and re-burial in his own country. From the minute of the H.S.D., it appears that the applicant came down from the country specially for the purpose of exhuming his wife's body. He had chosen a "lucky" day for the purpose and came down two days before it to obtain permission. Similar cases (the H.S.D. wrote) are bound to arise, so he would recommend that a permanent sub-committee be appointed to grant these exhumation permits.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett minuted:—We certainly should be informed if we have power to grant such an application.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—I am in favour of granting permission to exhume bodies which are to be removed from the Colony, provided we have the power to do so. Have the Law Officers yet given their opinion on this point?

Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams:—I agree with Mr. Shelton Hooper.

The H. S. D.:—No reply has yet been received from the Law Officers.

THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

SENHOR ROCADA'S VISIT TO HONGKONG.

RECEPTION AT CLUB LUSITANO.

Shortly after noon last Firday the *Rio Lima*, with H.E. Senhor J. A. Roçadas and suite on board, steamed into the harbour and was promptly headed to the buoy assigned to her by a Government tender. Capt. P. H. M. Taylor, A.D.C. to Sir Frederick Lugard, and Mr. J. J. Leiria put off on a Government launch to welcome the Portuguese Governor to the Colony. Owing to Sir Frederick Lugard's engagement at the distribution of prizes at Kowloon, the first visit was paid to the naval authorities. Senhor Roçadas, with his suite composed of Captain Pacheco Souza, chief of staff, Capt. Dias, A.D.C., Lieut. Santos, A.D.C., Capt. Figueira and Dr. Leitão, boarded the launch which had been placed at their disposal by the local Government, and accompanied by Capt. Taylor and Consul Leiria proceeded to the *King Alfred* where the formal exchange of courtesies were made with Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton, Commander-in-Chief. The visitors were received with a guard of honour on the quarter-deck of the flagship, the Band of the *King Alfred* playing the Portuguese national anthem as Senhor Roçadas stepped aboard. On leaving he was given a salute of 17 guns, to which the Portuguese cruiser *Patria* responded. The visiting officials then steamed off to the *Tamar* and were welcomed on the receiving ship by Commodore Lyon, Commander Grenfell and his officers. The usual salutes were also exchanged between the *Tamar* and the *Patria*. In crossing over to Blake Pier the Governor's launch was complimented by the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elisabeth* with 17 guns.

The official landing was made at Blake Pier. The guard of honour was provided by the Rajputs; the Band was also in attendance. After the usual inspection the Governor and party got into Government House chairs and were conducted on their visit to Sir Frederick Lugard. The guests were entertained to luncheon. Among those present were:—H. E. Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, H.E. Maj-General Broadwood, the Bishop of Victoria and Mrs. Lander, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. May, the Hon. Mr. Rees Davies, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Atkinson, the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, His Honour Mr. Justice and Mrs. Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Badeley, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Gresson, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Comdr. and Mrs. Leiria, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Motton, R.N., Capt. Heathcote, A.D.C. His Hon. Sir Francis and Lady Piggott, the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett and Sir Paul Chater were unavoidably absent.

After tiffin Senhor Roçadas and his party repaired to "Duart," the Portuguese Consular residence, where the Governor remained for the rest of the afternoon. The Governor with his aide-de-camp paid a visit to the Portuguese Consulate to inspect the building, and it may not be improbable that, as an outcome of that visit, certain changes may be brought about which may enhance the dignity of the consular establishment. On the return to "Duart," Madame Leiria entertained the gubernatorial party and the commanders and officers of the *Patria* and *Rio Lima* and of the patrol vessel—*Dilly*—to tea.

A reception was held at the Club Lusitano in the evening and was attended by many members and a few ladies. The capital band of the Sociedade Philarmonica provided excellent music to the enjoyment of the guests. Before the Governor left he addressed the assembly expressing his cordial thanks for the reception and the pleasure it had given him to attend it. He alluded to the honesty and integrity of character of the Portuguese by whose devotion to duty and the conscientious discharge thereof they were here in such large numbers in this hospitable British Colony. He made mention of his efforts towards the material improvement and the commercial development of Macao which, he hoped, would offer a field for the enterprising character and ability of the Portuguese residing in the Far East. His Excellency's address was punctuated with frequent applause. Mr. J. L. de S. Alves made suitable acknowledgments.

At the conclusion, Mr. J. T. de Silva and Mr. F. P. de V. Soares called for three "Vivas" for Governor Roçadas and the King of Portugal; the cheers were enthusiastically given.

At 7.30 p.m. Governor Roçadas and suite boarded the *Victoria* at Blake Pier and accompanied by Capt. Taylor and Consul Leiria re-embarked on the gunboat *Rio Lima* which returned to Macao early on Saturday morning. The arrangements afloat for the visitors were in the capable hands of the assistant harbour master, Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N.

IMPRIMERIE DE NAZARETH.

APPLICATION FOR ERECTION OF CONVENIENCES.

The following application, above the signature of Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs, for permission to erect water closets at the Imprimerie de Nazareth, Pokfulam, was considered at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

Hongkong, 12th February, 1909.

Dear Sir,—In reference to your letter No. 1,092/09 and attached form, we should be obliged if you would inform us if the Sanitary Board, in granting permits to erect water closets, make it a *sine qua non* that the water supply should be entirely independent of the public service. If this is so, it is useless for us to go to the expense of making a survey of the premises to provide the necessary plan, as the Mission Etrangeres would prefer to put up with the present arrangements rather than go to the expense of digging a well and installing a pump. The proposal is—as stated in our previous letter—to obtain the supply from a tank on the roof, which also supplies water for photographic but not for domestic purposes, supplemented by pumping from the Pokfulam Reservoir Supply.—Yours faithfully,

DENISON, RAM, AND GIBBS.

Colonel W. G. A. Bedford, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., minuted:—I am strongly in favour of W. C. wherever possible.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett:—Refuse. An independent water supply should be insisted upon if granted.

MAJOR Ernest Lewis Corbett Barger, who died at Hove on 22nd Jan., joined the Royal Marines in 1886, and was transferred to the Indian Staff Corps in 1888. He was seconded in 1892 for service with the Hongkong Regiment, then being raised at Jhelum for services under the War Office. He commanded the Infantry during the disturbances which took place in the Kowloon Hinterland in 1899, and received a commendatory letter from the War Office for his services on that occasion. He served with the Hongkong Regiment in the North China campaign in 1900-01, and was employed on special duty in the command of the Mounted Infantry on the Hun-ho, being mentioned in despatches and receiving the medal. He was appointed second-in-command in 1901, and commanded the regiment during the last year of its existence.

HONGKONG IN 1908.

"THE TIMES" REVIEW.

Although the results have not been so favourable as were anticipated, still it is some satisfaction to record better times in the merchant business of the Colony, writes a correspondent of *The Times* on Dec. 12. It is gratifying to see signs of a revival from the extremely dull trade of the last two years. Should the improvement be continued there would soon be some amelioration of the depressed state in which the land and property market continues to be. It cannot, however, be hoped that there will be within the next few years any great demand for property, as at the present time so many seem to have doubts as to the future of the Colony, and therefore do not care to invest their capital locally.

Many causes have contributed to the improved import business. The accumulated stocks in South China of imported goods had at last been worked off, for not only were orders more plentiful, but as fresh supplies came along they went immediately into consumption. Then the speculative element had been almost entirely eliminated by the disasters of the previous years, so that the orders placed were to fulfil actual demands. It also happened that in most cases values at home, together with the rate of exchange, enabled goods to be sold here at prices within the purchasing power of the Chinese. On the other hand, there have been several serious factors which have tended to restrict business. During the summer there were extensive floods in the West River district, which caused much loss of property and considerable damage to the crops. The tendency towards the transaction of direct business with consuming centres, which has been shown by many places formerly using Hongkong as a mart, has become more marked, and with the increased banking facilities now given in Canton it is likely that Hongkong will tend more and more to become merely a trans-shipping port for much of the former merchant business.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION

still interferes with trade in China, and the excessive issues of subsidiary coinage by the native mints continue. A side-issue of this has been the depreciation of the subsidiary coinage of the Colony, which at times has been at a discount of nearly 10 per cent. This has caused considerable loss to those local undertakings which have a revenue derived in great part from small coins, and, although the matter has been engaging the attention of the Government for some considerable time, no way out of the difficulty has yet been found practicable. Money has been plentiful, but the general conditions of trade in the Colony and throughout China have been such that capitalists have been loth to embark on industrial enterprises, and therefore there has been a lack of opportunities for profitable investment.

TEXTILES.

The yarn trade has now recovered from the failures caused by the disastrous speculations of 1905-6, and during the later months of the year especially there has been a steady business in Indian yarns, which has proved profitable to all concerned. There has been no accumulation of stocks, and it would seem as if the Chinese engaged in the trade had seen the wisdom of buying to supply only the known demand. In English yarn the market has not been so satisfactory, supplies having been pushed forward from home in quantities in excess of the demand, but the evil effects of this policy have only been felt during the last few months. In piece-goods there has been a fairly satisfactory business, although the adverse conditions have been many. Shanghai has continued to send down supplies from the heavy stocks held there, and these have supplied the demand in many instances, and prevented buyers from having to order supplies from home.

SHIPPING.

There has undoubtedly been great depression in the shipping trade, but this has been a common feature throughout the world. Many steamers were laid up in the harbour for part of the year owing to lack of profitable employment. Several of the local companies which confine themselves to the coast ports in the near neighbourhood have, however, not been so badly off, although competition for this trade is undoubtedly very keen.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The year has not been a bright one for the sugar refineries, and the recently started flour milling enterprise has had a disastrous ending. The mill is now standing idle with little prospect of being re-opened. The cement works have, however, been turning out a large quantity of cement, with satisfactory results. The depressed condition of shipping has been bad for the engineering works and docks, but this year has seen the opening of the large dock, engineering works, and shipbuilding yard at Quarry Bay, and these, employing, as they will, a large number of workmen, should prove of much benefit to the Colony. The cotton spinning mill has seen the return of better times owing to the better condition of the yarn trade.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The prospects for the coming year point to its being much the same as the one just drawing to a close, with perhaps some improvement in the export trade and shipping. The hopes of the Colony are to a great extent centred on the railway to Canton. This is making satisfactory progress so far as the first section is concerned, and 18 months more should see the part within British territory in working order, but even if the whole line to Canton is completed the effect on trade here will probably not be very great. The future of the Colony is bound up with the extension of the line to Hankow, and as this is in the hands of the Chinese, progress is slow, and it will be some few years before trade here benefits by the opening up of the interior, which it is hoped this railway will effect.—*L. & C. Express.*

AN OPIUM QUESTION.

With regard to the complaint made by the Municipal Council of the secret existence of opium-smoking in the Chinese city, the *N. C. D. News* says the Police deputy of the section in which the offence was said to have existed, the City Magistrate and the gentry investigated the matter and reported that there was no opium-smoking as alleged. The Council, however, insists the there has been and the Taotai has given strict orders to the Magistrate to make a careful investigation and to present a reliable report on the matter, on the blame of any negligence would rest on him. A Chinese contemporary wonders how foreigners could have seen the practice, also if they did not, and the information came from Chinese, why the informant, instead of supplying it to the Chinese gentry, offered it to foreigners. The journal points out that whether or not the representation of the Council was well-founded, it cannot fail to be salutary as a warning against any attempt to break the law of prohibition, besides eliciting the information of the absence of such an offence.

RAUB GOLD MINING CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE 4 WEEKS ENDING JAN. 30.

The mine measurements and assay returns of prospecting work shows a total of 693 feet for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 7 feet sinking, 77 feet driving, 399 feet cross-cutting and 210 feet of prospecting work against 945 feet for the previous four weeks.

MINES.

B. Koman.—The 540 feet level drives and the winze below the 440 feet level North were in full work up to the night of January 26th when a downpour of rain caused these two levels to be filled with water. The footage therefore has not been measured.

440 feet level south.—Here 10 feet has been driven making a total of 516 feet. The lode 42 in. wide assays 8¼ dwt per ton.

340 feet level drive south in stope.—This has been advanced 7 feet, making a total of 113 feet. The lode 42 in. in width is worth 6¾ dwt.

Cross-cutting for Stope filling.—210 feet.

Stopes. Above the 440 feet level, 2 stopes; Lode 116 in. wide and worth 7¼ dwt.

Above the 340 feet level, 2 stopes; Lode 136 in. wide and worth 3 dwt.

Above the 240 feet level, 1 stope; Lode 78in. wide and worth 1 dwt.

STOPE MINE.

160 feet level, south drive.—To this has been added 20 feet, bringing the total to 964 feet. The lode 84 in. wide assays 10 dwt.

160 feet level north.—A prospecting cross-cut has been put off to the east, at about 100 feet north and taken 13 feet; at this distance a bunch of stone has been met, and driven on 10 feet, averaging 60 in. wide and worth 2 dwt.

60 feet level south winze.—This has been sunk 1 foot making total depth 78 feet; at this depth it has connected with stope from below.

Cross-cutting for stope filling.—167 feet.

Stope. Above the 160 feet level, 2 stopes; Lode 108 in. wide and worth 9 dwt.

ANDERSON SHAFT.

This has been deepened 6 feet, making the total depth 264 feet; at 261 feet a cross-cut has been started and taken 8 feet, to the west.

On the morning of the 26th the crank shaft on the engine broke and until this is replaced by a new one operations underground are suspended.

B. MALACCA.

No. 1 level south of No. 1 shaft.—This has been extended 9 feet, making a total of 382 ft. The lode 37 in. wide assays 5¾ dwt.

No. 2 level, drive north from cross-cut east.—To this has been added 17 feet, making a total of 38 feet.

The lode 37 in. wide assays 4¼ dwt.

No. 2 level, drive south from cross-cut east.—Here 4 feet has been driven making a total of 15 feet.

The lode 40 in. wide gives 3 dwt per ton.

Stopes.—Two have been in operation on a lode 63 in. wide and worth 6 dwt.

Prospecting.—Some 7 feet of underground and 183 feet of surface prospecting work has been done.

General.—During the Chinese holidays advantage was taken to affect repairs at the mines, and to the flume at Sempam and changing several poles on the transmission line.

Part of the mill had its annual clean. The other part will be done during the coming month.

The heavy rainfall on the 26th and 27th has considerably delayed ordinary work in the whole of the mines. The additional pumps and appliances will no doubt soon free them from the surplus water. In the meantime the mills will be kept supplied from the reserves on surface.

From the Wilfley Tables 20.0 tons of concentrates have been won worth 1.97 oz per ton.

MILL RETURNS.

KOMAN.

40 stamps ran 28 days less 2 days for clean up, repair and part annual clean.

Huntington Mill ran 28 days less 3.083 days for clean up, repairs and annual clean.

Ore crushed.	Koman	2,438
	Stope	1,336
	Total	3,774
Amalgam collected	3,701.000 ozs	producing
Retorted Gold	1,249.800 „	„
Smelted Gold	1,236.475 including 315 ozs from part of annual clean up.	
Average Yield per ton	4.88 dwt.	
„ Value of tailings	.74 „	

BUKIT MALACCA.

No. 1 Mill ran 24 days	Crushing 224 tons of Mine Ore and 1,569 tons of Surface Ore.	
„ II „ 22½ „		
	Total 1,793 tons.	
Amalgam collected	369	ozs producing.
Retorted Gold	112	„
Smelted „	110	„
Average Yield per ton.	1.22 dwt.	
Totals. Tons crushed	5,567.	
Amalgam	4,070.000 ozs.	
Retorted Gold	1,361.000 „	
Smelted „	1,346.475 „	
Fineness of Bullion	921.418 „	
1,031.475 oz. returns.		

W. H. MARTIN,
General Manager.

SHAU-KI-WAN SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

APPLICATION FOR NEW BUILDING.

The following minute by Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, was submitted to the Head of the Sanitary Department at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon:—

The Board recommended that the Government erect a slaughter house in Shau-ki-wan in 1899, and again in 1901.

Since then, Shau-ki-wan has grown and is growing rapidly.

The average number of pigs has risen from 12.5 per day in 1906 to 19.4 in 1908. The total numbers are 4,547 for 1906 and 7,094 for 1908. These figures are from the contractor's annual return.

We may reasonably expect in 1909 a further increase, as the new houses for the the Docks are being completed and occupied.

When the Kowloon Slaughter House was at Hunghom, pork used to be sent across from there to Shau-ki-wan by the Hunghom-Shau-ki-wan ferry, but there is no facility of the kind from the new slaughter-house at Sha Tau Kok.

I beg therefore to recommend that a slaughter-house be erected in Shau-ki-wan. I think that a small building for the slaughter of pigs only is all that is needed.

11.2.09.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett minuted:—I think the Government should erect a slaughter-house.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—What would a new slaughter-house cost, and what charge would Government make for its use?

Mr. Lau Chu Pak:—The place is growing and a slaughter-house is necessary.

The H.S.D.:—(1) The Hon. Director of Public Works estimated the cost in 1901 at $10,000. As we do not now wish to slaughter cattle there, a smaller building costing less would probably be sufficient. (2) The charges would be as in other slaughter-houses—20 cents for a small pig and 40 cents for a large one.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

CONCLUSION OF SITTINGS.

The fourteenth and final Session of the International Opium Commission took place on the 26th ult. at Shanghai.

The Resolutions which had been already adopted were presented in their revised form by the Committee appointed for the purpose, and were finally passed by the Commission. They will be referred by the various Delegations to their respective Governments, who will decide on their publication as they may see fit.

The full minutes of the proceedings, together with the Reports on the Opium Question, handed in by the various Delegations, will appear later in printed form, and will form a valuable record of the work of the International Opium Commission.

After the Committee on Trade Statistics had handed in their Report, the Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith moved that a cordial vote of thanks be offered to the Right Reverend Bishop Brent for the dignity, impartiality, and ability with which he had discharged the duties of President of the International Opium Commission. In replying, the President congratulated the House not only that in the findings reached all the Resolutions were adopted *nem. con.*; but that they had not wholly failed in carrying the problem a stage nearer its final solution.

H. E. Tsunejiro Miyaoka, having given expression to the sense of high appreciation in which the Commission held the services rendered by the Secretaries, the proceedings terminated.

A decision was arrived at by the Commission not to publish the Resolutions adopted until the consent of the respective Governments had been obtained. From the course of the deliberations, however, and the brief statement published above it is to be inferred that the members of the Commission, including the American delegation, its conveners, are satisfied with the results of their labours. The Chinese also may well be content to have obtained the recognition of the Commission for the progress, real but unequal, that they have made in the work of suppression. What the Commission may be expected to have accomplished is that it has secured international acknowledgment of the extent of opium smoking, while leaving it to the respective Governments to take such steps for its suppression as varying conditions render expedient. In other words when Governments realize to what extent opium smoking has already spread in other countries than China, they will feel compelled to inquire further into the existing systems of regulation in the light of such experience as the Commission has collated. To those countries which intend to prohibit the importation of opium it is probable that assistance will now be forthcoming from the producing countries in the way of greater scrutiny of opium export at ports of departure. Finally there would seem to have been no doubt in the minds of delegates regarding the grave danger arising from the use of morphine and we may expect a recommendation for the control of its manufacture and sale.

JAPANESE SUGAR DUTY.

QUESTIONS IN COMMITTEE.

Tokio, 15th February, 1909.

The Committee in the Lower House on the Sugar Duty Reimbursement Bill resumed its sittings to-day at 11 a.m. Mr. O-oka, Chairman, announced that the Committee at the last meeting had demanded the attendance of the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce and Finance. The former appeared, but the latter was unable to come as he had to wait on his Majesty the Emperor this morning.

In reply to Mr. Yunoki, Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, said that the Government policy of protecting the sugar industry was just and equitable. The Government was not prejudiced against the industry in Japan proper as alleged. At present the annual consumption of sugar in Japan was between 450,000,000 and 500,000,000 kin, about two-fifths of which was produced in Japan—about 100,000,000 kin was contributed by Formosa, about 60,000,000 kin by the Luchus and Oshima, and the remainder by other places—and three-fifths was supplied from foreign sources. A subsidy of Y45,000 was granted to the sugar industry in Japan proper for the support of an institution for experiments in sugar-refining competitive exhibitions, &c.

Mr. Shimo-oka, Director of the Agricultural Bureau in Formosa, said that a scheme for the protection of the sugar industry in Japan proper was under consideration. The Luchus and Oshima, being situated in a semi-tropical zone, were best fitted for the production of sugar, and an annual subsidy of Y30,000 was granted for five years to develop the industry in these islands.

After a few more questions and answers in regard to the method of collecting the excise on sugar, Mr. Nakagawa pointed out that the strict enforcement of the excise laws on sugar tended to check the development of the industry, and was inconsistent with the Government's policy of encouraging or protecting sugar. He asked what was the opinion of the Government on this question.

Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, said the revenue authorities could not deviate from the law in deference to the need for encouraging the industry. In the event of the sugar industry being retarded in consequence of the strict enforcement of the taxation laws, measures for relief might be adopted.

Mr. Sato said that the answers of the Finance Department and the Formosan Government in regard to the basis for levying excise on sugar were inconsistent.

Mr. Hasama, a Commissioner of the Formosan Government, explained that the quality of the sugar was adjudged on the basis of the Dutch standard of colour. Occasions sometimes arose when it was found difficult to decide to which class the sugar belonged. In such a case the sugar was classified at the lower grade. This was unavoidable so long as the Dutch standard of colour was adopted as the basis for ascertaining the quality of sugar.

Mr. Sato said that when the sugar industry in Formosa had progressed sufficiently to produce white sugar, the sugar-refining business in Japan would be beaten by the Formosan product.

Mr. Hasama replied that competition between Formosa and Japan proper might arise as the Formosan industry progressed. The Government would strive to prevent such competition as far as possible. But if the sugar-refining industry looked to Formosa for all the raw material required in Japan proper and the Formosan industry was confined to the production of raw sugar, the competition might be obviated. The day was yet far distant, however, when white sugar would be produced in Formosa.

Mr. Wakatsuki, the Vice-Minister, said it was impossible for the Government to do anything to check the development of the sugar-refining industry in Formosa, but if the industry developed to such an extent as to affect the Government revenue from the excise on sugar produced in Japan proper, suitable measures would be taken to remedy the evil.

The meeting was adjourned at 12.30 p.m.—*Japan Chronicle.*

THE CHANG HANG KIU PERJURY CASE.

THE APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

HONGKONG DECISION REVERSED.

News was received on the 3rd inst. by the firm of Messrs. Burton and Hett that their appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of Chang Hang Kiu from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Hongkong of March 16, 1906, had been successful.

The case of Chang Hang Kiu *versus* the Judges of the Supreme Court of Hongkong came before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on February 3rd.

This was an appeal, by special leave, from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Hongkong of May 16, 1906. The appeal was heard by Lord Macnaughten, Lord Atkinson, Lord Collins, and Sir Arthur Wilson.

Mr. E. H. Sharp (K.C. of the Hongkong Bar) and Mr. Macklin appeared for the appellants.

In November, 1905, an issue was ordered to be tried in the Supreme Court of Hongkong to determine whether one Wong Ka Chuen was, at the date of a petition in bankruptcy, a partner in the debtor firm. The trial of that issue was held before the Chief Justice and a common jury on six days in April 1906. The Official Receiver was plaintiff, and Wong Ka Chuen defendant. The appellants (seven natives of China) and one Wong Tse were called as witnesses for the plaintiff. The jury found for the defendant. Thereupon the Chief Justice ordered the eight witnesses to be called before him, and addressed them as follows:—"The eight witnesses have to my mind been guilty of the most flagrant conspiracy to defraud the alleged partner Wong Ka Chuen. They have each one been guilty of the most corrupt perjury, and in virtue of the provisions of the law which empowers me to deal at once with such cases (section 31 of the Supreme Court Ordinance, 1873), I commit each of them to prison for three months without hard labour." The seven appellants (the eighth witness, Wong Tse, being absent) served a fortnight of their sentences and were then released on bail pending appeals from the Chief Justice's order. Those appeals being unsuccessful, they now appealed, by special leave, to the Judicial Committee against the sentence. It was alleged on their behalf that before the sentence was passed on them they were not informed and did not know what statements of theirs constituted the alleged perjury and had no opportunity of being heard in their own defence and showing cause why they should not be committed. By the Ordinance in question—the appellants being dealt with "as for a contempt of Court"—they were entitled to that information and opportunity. In making the order of commitment in question the Judges had erroneously construed the terms of the Ordinance. It was further contended that the appellants' evidence was in fact true, and was corroborated by that of other witnesses. In any event, it was submitted, there had been an interruption of the due administration of the law and a departure from the fundamental principles of justice involving not only hardship on the appellants, but creating a precedent which, if followed, would have injurious operation in the colony.

At the close of the argument for the appellants—there being no appearance on the other side.

Lord Macnaughten said their Lordships would take time to consider their judgment.

The appeal, as already stated, proved successful.

PROPERTY SALE.

GOOD PRICE FETCHED.

Some valuable Crown leasehold property was sold by public auction by Mr. G. P. Lammert at his auction rooms in Duddell Street last Wednesday afternoon. The property consisted of the house known as No. 2, Chancery Lane, and is registered in the Land Office as Section D. of Inland Lot No. 67, and is described as a well-built European dwelling-house with outhouses. Inland Lot No 67 is held for the residue of a term of 999 years created by the Crown lease of the Lot. Crown rent payable in respect of Section D. is $7 per annum.

Bidding was very keen, and commenced with $7,00 offered by Mr. Sayce. This rose by hundreds until $11,000 was reached, the bid offered in Mr. S. Michael's name. At the next thousand mark, Mr. Michael was still the highest bidder. This gradually rose by centuries owing to Mr. J. Hennesey Seth increasing the last bid by $500. The property was ultimately knocked down to the last-mentioned gentleman on behalf of a Chinese principal for $13,200, which must be considered a good price.

CHINA UNDER THE REGENCY.

A HOTBED OF INTRIGUE.

London, Feb. 1.

Under yesterday's date there appears in the *Times* of to-day the following communication from its Peking correspondent:—

"It becomes increasingly evident that the death of the Empress-Dowager has deprived China of a strong personality whose political instinct enabled the Manchu dynasty to maintain equilibrium in spite of inherent weakness and corruption. Since her death the Government, in the hands of the Regent and the Manchu cabal, is losing the elements of solidity; and the Palace is becoming a hotbed of party faction and intrigue. The situation thus created is reflected in the wholesale impeachments by the censors, whose accusations are indiscriminately levelled against any official whose personality or wealth invites attack. Thus the impeachment of Prince Ching, Chen-pi, and others, whose corrupt practices are a matter of notoriety, loses significance at a time when the foremost statesman of the Empire has been dismissed on a trivial pretext, when the Viceroy of Manchuria and Tang Shao-yi are denounced for failing to resist Japanese aggression, when Chang Chih-tung is impeached for disloyalty because he induced the Regent to modify the severity of the decree dismissing Yuan Shih-kai.

"The practical result of this state of affairs is illustrated by Chang Chih-tung's negotiations with reference to the Canton-Hankow Railway loan. It will be remembered that an edict of October 28th, 1908, conferred on him full powers as director-general to contract a loan, while the Ministry of Communications was specially commanded not to interfere. Nevertheless, because Chang Chih-tung, anxious for the rapid construction of the trunk line, is disposed to employ British contractors in order to avoid the waste and delay resulting from Chinese methods of construction, he meets with determined opposition from the Ministry of Communications, whose object is to obtain foreign loans unfettered by conditions with regard to the control of expenditure. It is uncertain whether Chang Chih-tung's influence with the Regent and the Grand Council is sufficient to overcome opposition. It is reported that he has tendered his resignation of the directorship, but the Regent has refused to accept it."

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY.

Nothing could better illustrate the respective attitudes of the British and Chinese Governments upon the opium question than the information published in the semi-official organ yesterday to the effect that the British Minister at Peking has expressed his willingness to sanction the creation of a Chinese Government opium monopoly upon certain conditions, writes the *China Gazette* in a luminous editorial on the 24th ult.

From what took place at the opening of the Conference now sitting in Shanghai, local readers, at least, were fully prepared for present developments—namely, clear proof that the main object of the Chinese Government is to obtain a monopoly for the sale of the prepared drug; and that the question of the suppression of the opium habit itself, although kept well in the foreground in the official despatches from the Waiwupu and high Chinese officials, is in reality a very secondary consideration. A few officials and a good many people may be earnest in their efforts to combat the evil, but the government, central and provincial, only wants to make money out of these professors of virtue and to throw dust in the eyes of the "foreign devils" whom China is once more fooling to the top of their bent. A monopoly is the great desideratum at the moment. Nor is this to be wondered at, if we consider for a moment the immense potentialities as a revenue earning institution of an opium monopoly in China!

It will be news to most of our readers to be told, as we are assured on high authority, that a proposal has recently been made to the Central Government, by foreign capitalists, in connection with certain high Chinese, to take over the working of such a monopoly if it is sanctioned by the Powers and to pay the Chinese Government no less a sum per annum than sixty million taels, practically twice the total revenue derived by China from her Imperial Maritime Customs Service for the privilege. How much do people who make such an offer believe that opium smoking is going to cease in China!

As an inducement to the favourable consideration of this project, the parties behind the proposed monopoly have offered a certain Prince in Peking an "honorarium" of no less than two million taels if the monopoly is granted. How such a monopoly would be practically worked we are not informed, but that it is believed not to be fraught with insuperable difficulties is shown by the Chinese Government's anxiety to obtain the approval of the British Minister referred to in yesterday's *Siawupio.*

Sir John Jordan's idea is that if the Chinese Government wishes to prove its *bona fides* it should prohibit the cultivation of native poppy within the current year, at the end of which time the opium monopoly would be sanctioned and the import of the foreign drug would be decreased from year to year, so that by the eighth year of the present reign, the Indian drug would disappear altogether from the China market.

But this does not suit our Chinese friends, whether in the Waiwupu or in the Board of Finance, or the Special Opium Commissioners to the present Conference. The Waiwupu quite rightly considers that it would be dangerous to enforce total prohibition of the cultivation of the drug all at once, because so many people live by growing that drowsy crop, and they propose as an alternative that the cultivation of the poppy in China be allowed for four years more, but ask that the monopoly be established this year, and finally that the import of Indian opium shall come to an end withing eight years. By that time the monopoly would be too big a revenue to give up or to justify killing the native goose then engaged in the patriotic duty of laying such golden eggs for China!

Seeing, however, that the same difficulty arises with the sudden prohibition of poppy cultivation, if enforced on the agriculturalists of India, Bengal and the Native States, as the Chinese officials themselves admit would arise if such prohibition were enforced in China, we do not imagine that the British Minister will be any more complacent on this subject than he has found the Chinese officials to be, who urge the danger of taking away the means of the livelihood from so many millions of people in China, if they interdict poppy cultivation in the province. What China clearly wants, therefore, is to establish a monopoly at once and to be in a position to accept some such stupendous offer as has been made to her for the handling and control of the evil habit—which so many philanthropists and well-meaning people of all nations now hope that she is making up her mind to entirely abandon. She is doing nothing of the kind, but like most civilised and Christian Governments is merely striving in the noble cause of "humanity" and "morality" to turn an honest penny out of her peoples' wickedness and weaknesses.

A MISSIONARY CASE.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF A SHIPPING COMPANY.

On Monday, the 22nd ultimo, judgment was delivered in the Osaka Appeal Court in the appeal lodged by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha from the decision of the Osaka Chiho Saibansho in the now famous Appenzeller case. As will be remembered, by the decision of the lower Court the appellant company was ordered to pay Y8,000 to each plaintiff in the suit brought by Mrs. Appenzeller and her four children for damages amounting to Y82,850 for the loss of husband and father, in addition to Y6,000 for each plaintiff as solatium for their bereavement through the death by drowning of the Rev. Appenzeller on the O. S. K. steamer *Kumagawa-maru*, which sank in a collision with the *Kisogawa-maru* off Chemulpo on June 11th, 1902.

The appeal was dismissed and the decision of the lower Court confirmed, the appellant company (Osaka Shosen Kaisha) being ordered to bear the costs of the proceedings through all the stages.

As already mentioned, the question at issue in this appeal was whether the defence of the appellant company in offering to free itself from liability by surrendering to respondents (plaintiffs) the sunken steamer and the company's claim for freight, insurance money &c., was valid. Counsel for the respondents maintained that the surrender offered by the appellant company was incomplete, as it did not include damages against the captain of the lost steamer. The Appeal Court upholds the view of respondents' counsel, and rules that the surrender made by the appellant company was incomplete and therefore invalid owing to the omission of the claim against the captain. Although he was not on duty at the moment of collision, yet he was responsible for the safety of the steamer. As the case now stands, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha are under obligation to pay Y40,000 damages in this suit, but it is probable there will be another appeal to the Court of Cassation.—*Japan Chronicle.*

It may perhaps interest readers to learn that the local Magistrates have again resorted to the stocks as a deterrent to larceny by Chinese. At the Magistracy last Monday, a Chinaman was charged with larceny, and he was sentenced to be exhibited three hours in the stocks and a further term of six weeks' imprisonment.

SHANGHAI TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual general meeting of the above company was held at Shanghai on 26th ult. There were present Mr. A. McLeod (chairman), Messrs. A. K. Craddock, H. A. J. Macray, R. B. Mauchan, C. Michelau, H. J. Such, G. M. Wheelock, C. W. Wrightson (Directors), Brodie A. Clarke, G. Butler, T. Pemberton, H. Norcock, C. Selby Moore and J. McCracken. Mr. H. C. J. Wilson was appointed secretary to the meeting and read the notice calling same. The chairman then addressed the shareholders as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The directors' report and audited statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908, having been in your hands for some days, you will, I presume, agree to take them as read. You are all doubtless aware how very dull and depressed the general trade of Shanghai has been during the past year, and more especially has this been the case with regard to shipping; the decrease in the amount of imports has been exceedingly heavy and naturally the smaller quantity of goods we have handled has materially affected our revenue from this source. It is fortunate, however, that we have had an increase in the quantity of export cargo shipped, which to a certain extent has compensated us, and our gross earnings are only Tls. 1,000 less than in 1907. We have also been able to effect some economies in our working expenses and the total expenditure during 1908 shows a decrease of about Tls. 10,750 on that of the previous year. Under these circumstances the Directors trust that the working of the Company, in such a bad year for trade as the past one has been, will be considered not altogether unsatisfactory. The entire fleet of tugs, steam launches and lighters have been kept in an excellent state of repair during the year, the entire cost of which has, as usual, been charged to working account and the fleet is now in a better condition than it has been for some years past. It has been the policy of the directors to discard whenever practicable our small wooden cargo boats and during the past year we have sold several, replacing them by steel lighters, and we have at present 8 of these boats of 50 tons each under construction; the repair to wooden lighters has always been a heavy item in our expenditure, and this for the future will, we trust, be greatly reduced and finally eliminated altogether.

It will doubtless be satisfactory to you to know that the service given our constituents during the last year has been decidedly improved and there have been far fewer complaints than formerly. Our account for claims is also very moderate considering the very large quantity of cargo handled, and the amount we have had to pay for accidents is also much smaller, being some Tls. 800 as against Tls. 1,500 the previous year. It is gratifying to know that the Agents are able to report most favourably of the entire foreign staff of the company, who have performed their somewhat arduous duties in a most satisfactory manner during the past year.

As will be seen from the accounts, after paying an interim dividend of 3½% on both preference and ordinary shares in August last amounting to Tls. 52,500, we have now the sum of Tls. 71,855.99; this should be appropriated as follows:—

	Tls.
To a final dividend of 3½% on 10,000 preference shares	17,500.00
To a final dividend of 3½% on 20,000 ordinary shares	35,000.00
To transfer to reserve for renewals and depreciation	15,000.00
To carry forward to new account	4,355.99
Tls.	71,855.99

It now only remains for me to state that we have commenced the New Year satisfactorily, and that our receipts for January, 1909, show a very gratifying increase over those of the same month last year; we trust this state of affairs may be maintained in the future. Before proposing a resolution that the report and accounts as presented be approved and passed, I shall be pleased to reply to the best of my ability to any questions shareholders may wish to ask.

There were no questions, and on the proposition of the chairman, seconded by Mr. H. J. Such, the report and accounts as presented were accepted and passed.

On the proposition of the chairman seconded by Mr. Michelau the directors were authorised to appropriate the amount at their disposal (Tls. 71,000) as indicated in the chairman's speech.

On the proposition of Mr. Selby Moore seconded by Mr. B. A. Clarke, Messrs. H. A. J. Macray and H. J. Such were re-elected directors of the company.

Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were elected as auditors to the company on the proposition of Mr. Pemberton, seconded by Mr. Norcock.

The meeting terminated with the announcements that dividend warrants would be posted on 27th ult.

A VISIT TO CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

Dr. Charles William Andrews, F.R.S., assistant in the Geological Department of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, has just returned from Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean, where he has been making scientific researches, reports the *Singapore Free Press.* Dr. Andrews visited this island in 1897, and his recent visit has enabled him to compare the observations then made by him with the existing conditions. Up till 1897 the island had been practically uninhabited. Since that time its resources have been developed, and there is now a population of about 1,500 people, mostly Chinese, in the employment of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. Quarrying for phosphates, for artificial manure, is being very successfully carried on for export. The result of the presence of a considerable population has been the introduction of many plants, such as chillies and the papaya, which are gradually spreading, the former very rapidly. A few animals have also been introduced, some intentionally and others by accident. Perhaps the most curious result of the new state of things due to the trading of ships to the island is that the native rats, of which there were two species peculiar to the island, being found nowhere else in the world, have been entirely exterminated. These rats formerly flourished, and indeed swarmed in great numbers, over the whole island, food being abundant and enemies entirely wanting. The presence of ship rats has apparently introduced an epidemic disease which the native rats have not been able to resist, and which have proved fatal to the latter to such an extent that Dr. Andrews was not able to discover a single specimen.

The island is under the government of the Straits Settlements, which is represented by a district officer and a small detachment of Sikh police. The Chinese coolies live in well-built houses and are tended by two doctors. Their position is therefore an extremely favourable one compared with that of the coolies employed in many other places. This island is singularly free from crime.

ALLEGED OPIUM SMUGGLING.

HONGKONG SHIPMASTER FINED.

Captain Lindberg of the British steamer *Kaifong* was fined P1,000 by the Acting Collector of Customs at Iloilo recently on account of his ship having opium on board and one of the crew selling it to be smuggled into the islands, reports the *Manila Times* of 26th ult.

On February 16, a Filipino told Internal Revenue Agent Ewing that there was opium on board that could be bought. He was provided with fifteen pesos marked money, and told to go on board and purchase a tin, which he did from a Chinese fireman. The authorities held him up, as he was on the gang-plank of the ship and took him back on board to identify the Chino who sold the drug. This was done and the marked money was found in the Chino's possession and he was arrested and taken ashore to be tried by the Court of First Instance.

Then the Acting Collector of Customs hailed Captain Lindberg into court to show why he should not be fined on account of his vessel and assessed a fine of P1,000 from which an appeal was taken to the Insular Collector. Captain Lindberg, together with Smith, Bell and Company and W. F. Stevenson and Company, gave bond for P2,000 pending the decision of the Insular Collector in the case. In his reply to the Acting Collector at Iloilo, Captain Lindberg claims that as the guilty man has been caught with the drug and confessed to selling it the vessel should not be fined. He further states that as a precaution against opium smuggling he shipped an extra officer before leaving Hongkong and employed Malay quarter-masters at an increased salary in order to keep watch on the Chinese crew. The case is now before the Acting Insular Collector for decision.

TWO MORE SEIZURES.

Besides two tins of opium found on the person of a tallyman on the *Rubi* yesterday afternoon by the secret service men of the Custom House a quantity of the drug was found in the baggage of a Chinese deck passenger in the baggage inspection this morning.

Yesterday afternoon the actions of a tallyman on the *Rubi* aroused the suspicions of two secret service men on the vessel and they went toward him to see if there was anything out of the way. Upon their approach he retreated and was pursued across the deck and into a lighter in which he took refuge, the secret services agents coming up to him there. On searching him they found two tins of opium inside his shirt.

This morning at the baggage room Inspector Vaughan found prepared opium on the blanket of a Chinese deck passenger and began to look for the place from whence it came. He searched in vain for some time but finally found a can which was full of Chinese cakes which he emptied of its contents. As soon as the inside of the can was seen it was apparent that there was a flaw in its make-up, for one side of the bottom inside was higher than the outside bottom and the sides also had two walls instead of one as all tin cans should have. With the aid of a screw-driver making a hole through the inside of the bottom the opium just bubbled through the aperture and now the Chinaman is awaiting his trial on the charge of smuggling.

ENGINEER'S TRAGIC DEATH.

CRUSHED IN THE CRANKPIT.

A terrible story of the annihilation of a ship's engineer, by the engine's crank, has been obtained by the *Daily Telegraph* shipping reporter. Shortly before the steamship *Prins Willem*, Royal Dutch Steamship Company, was to sail from New York, John Vituel, second assistant engineer, noticed that an oil-cup on the arm of the crank was not quite full. It was five o'clock, the hour for sailing, but he determined to take the great risk. Seizing an oil-can, Vituel lowered himself into the pit. The crank was just off the centre, and when steam should be thrown into the cylinder the big arm would rise, swing slowly and descend rapidly on the other side.

Vituel had to bend almost double to reach the oil-cup, which he began filling. In the meantime, Mr. Vanderleis, the chief engineer, and Vituel's intimate friend—for years they had lived almost as brothers and were inseparable—had gone to his post overhead to await the starting signal from the bridge. He was ignorant of Vituel's perilous position in the narrow pit, which is not large enough to accommodate a man except when the crank is up. He naturally supposed that the second assistant was at his regular post. Vituel had about half finished loading the cup when the signal "Ahead" sounded in the engine-room. The hissing and clatter and bustle of the place drowned all other sounds.

Suddenly, as Vituel was screwing the cap on the cup, the great arm against which he was pressed in the narrow hole trembled for a second, then rose. Vituel uttered an agonising scream. The cry pierced to the very heart of Vanderleis, and he looked down through the iron grating on which he stood. There below him he saw his comrade Vituel, standing in the pit with his arms upraised. Above the man's head was the massive crank descending rapidly. The sight turned the experienced engineer's brain. With a cry of horror, his hands covering his eyes, he dashed to the deck. Even before he had left his post the crank had dropped, the end caught Vituel in the chest and dragged him down into the bottom of the pit, where, in one sweep of the big arm, the man's life was ground out.

Even if Vanderleis had remained at his post it would have been too late. The crank would have swung down with its own momentum. Once, twice, three times, the arm swung round, grinding Vituel to pieces, and soon it was moving so fast that one could not have counted the revolutions. Even the victim's clothes were torn to shreds.

AFTER FOUR YEARS.

HONGKONG BANK SHROFF ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

An important arrest was made this morning, reports the *Shanghai Mercury* of 26th ult., by Detective Sub-Inspector Vaughan, who, armed with a Hongkong warrant, took into custody a shroff named Yang Kwe-liang, *alias* Pah Sang, who was wanted by the Hongkong authorities for embezzling a large sum of money belonging to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong. The arrest was made about 9.30 a.m. at a house in the Woosung Road. The prisoner, who is a native of Hongkong, was attired in foreign clothes at the time of his arrest, and later in the morning he was taken before Mr. Wang (Assistant Magistrate) and Mr. S. Barton (British Assessor) at the Mixed Court, the charge against him being of absconding from Hongkong with a large sum of money (said to be $52,000) on the 3rd June 1905, the property of the H. & S. Bank. After formal evidence of arrest had been heard the Court ordered the prisoner to be kept in custody until Monday, by which time it is expected further details of the charge will be made known.

PATENT MEDICINES IN JAPAN.

LARGE AND PROFITABLE TRADE.

Superstitions die hard. Side by side with the great progress Japan has made in her medical science the vendors of patent medicines are driving as thriving a trade as ever before. It was about twenty years ago that patent medicines began to be taxed for the first time in this country, and the tax has been raised once or twice. At present it stands at a fairly high rate, but this does not prevent the people—not only the ignorant classes but educated people as well—from having frequent recourse to patent medicines. Just as is the case in Europe and America, the sale of quack medicines, far from being diminished by the advance of science, has been steadily on the increase in recent years, thanks to facilities of advertisements afforded by the newspapers. Fortunes have been made and profitable businesses have been established by the purveyors of these universal panaceas. Some time ago an association was formed in Tokyo entitled the "Anti-Patent Medicine League," with the object of dissuading people from the use of patent medicines, but the success of such an institution must be regarded as very doubtful.

The history of patent medicines in Japan is full of curious and interesting episodes, as may be inferred from an instructive paper on this subject which was read at a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan some time ago. Toyama, in Etchu province, is an ancient and well-known centre for the manufacture of what are now known as patent medicines, but Osaka has now become the leading medicine chest of the country. Toyama used to send out an army of medicine pedlars each year as soon as the country was cleared of snow, and these indefatigable itinerant vendors travelled through the length and breadth of the Empire. With these people "cash on delivery" is not a uniform rule. They carry large paper bags, in each of which a dozen or more medicines of different brands are put, and these bags are left at the houses of people who are not prepared to pay for the goods at once. The pedlars come round at the same time in the following year, and the medicines left twelve months previously are charged for as actually consumed. So much for the enterprise of the Toyama people. At present the wholesale manufacture of patent medicines is carried off at Osaka, where there are some streets which are monopolised by this trade, and the pungent odour warns the approaching visitor that the prosperity of Osaka owes much to the smell of kerosene issuing from a number of ferry-boats on the canals and that of medicine on shore.

Some idea of the extent to which the manufacture of patent medicines is carried on at Osaka may be gathered from the following figures, which were reported to the local tax office as the value of medicines manufactured last year. "Jintan" reached Y973,000; "Seikaigan," Y298,000; "Kennogan," Y277,000; "Ochini," Y256,000; "Kochogan," Y227,000; "Dnigaku Megusuri," Y223,000; "Ikatsu," Y138,000; "Jiarin," Y124,000. These are the principal Osaka medicines, the numerous smaller fry whose manufacture does not exceed Y100,000 a year each being excluded from the list. Even the total of those mentioned above amounts to more than two million and a half yen, and when the total output of patent medicines in Osaka is taken into consideration it must foot up to an extraordinary figure. Further, the above figures as to the value of the various medicines yearly manufactured are based on information supplied to the authorities for the purpose of taxation, and as Japanese merchants and traders are not remarkable for veracity as far as their reports to the tax office are concerned, and are generally content with a most conservative estimate, it would not be unreasonable to assume that even the above figures are capable of considerable expansion if the matter is looked into a little closer.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to dwell on the wonderful virtues claimed for these patent medicines. They cover the whole field of diseases human flesh is heir to, either known or unknown to medical science. In short, they are veritable universal panaceas good for anything—or perhaps good for nothing—and their efficacy seems to depend rather upon the mental disposition of the taker than the intrinsic value of the medicines themselves. When we recall the popular Japanese saying "kusuri kuso-bai" (Medicines make nine times profit), it is not surprising that medicine manufacturers and dealers drive such a thriving trade and make fortunes so quickly.—*Japan Chronicle.*

ROWING.

SCRATCH FOUR-OARED RACE.

The second scratch four-oared race of the season promoted by the Victoria Recreation Club took place on Saturday afternoon, the 27th ultimo, over the same course as the last, viz: from Kellet Island to North Point, 1 mile. The strong wind and sea made it very hard for the oarsmen to pull against, especially in the new four-oared boats which are very light, but still the distance was covered in good time.

It is to be regretted that only three boats started out of the five which entered; however, some good rowing was witnessed.

The following boats competed:—

Station 1.—*Thistle.*

J. M. C. Lopes ..... (Bow).
C. A. C. Rodrigues ..... (2).
A. V. Barros ..... (3).
A. H. Carroll ..... (Stroke).
C. M. S. Alves ..... (Cox).

Station 2.—*Leek.*

A. R. Ellis ..... (Bow).
A. A. Carvalho ..... (2).
F. Roza ..... (3).
F. A. MacKintosh ..... (Stroke).
W. J. Carroll ..... (Cox).

Station 3.—*Rose.*

F. J. V. Jorge ..... (Bow).
A. L. Alves ..... (2).
J. Forbes ..... (3).
F. K. Tata ..... (Stroke).
U. Galluzzi ..... (Cox).

The first crew was made up almost at the last minute, owing to two members of this four having to retire on account of illness—A. H. *Carroll filling the position as Stroke, and C. A.* Rodriguez as No. 2.

The boats had to be rowed out all the way from the boathouse to the starting point at Kellet Island, and, strange to say, they came in the race in the order they left the Club, viz: *Thistle, Leek* and *Rose.*

Carroll's crew was looked upon as the favourite, although the men had never been out practising together.

The *Rose* assumed a lead of two to three lengths from the start from the other boats, the *Leek* being second with the *Thistle* close behind, but when half the distance had been traversed the two latter boats drew level with the leader and a grand race was witnessed at this stage. In the last quarter, however, the *Thistle* sprung ahead and romped home first, with the *Leek* a good second, the finish between these two boats being most exciting, amid tremendous cheering from the spectators in the launches.

Carroll, as stroke, rowed well, pulling a long stroke [illegible] maintained throughout the race.

Hongkong University Scheme.

CHINESE COMMUNITY SEEKS ELUCIDATION.

THE QUESTION OF FEES.

In our report of the first meeting of the Chinese sub-committee we stated that Mr. Lau Chu-pak submitted a series of five questions to the Chair, which Dr. Ho Kai answered to the satisfaction of the meeting. The replies were reported in the vernacular press, of which the following is a free translation:—

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai said:—Mr. Lau Chu-pak pointed out that doubts exist in the minds of the people and with a view of obtaining elucidation has put to me a series of five questions. I must clear up all these points so as to remove the doubts from the minds of the people. 1.—The University scheme was promoted by Europeans. The principal object is to benefit Chinese. The president of the Committee is H.E. the Governor. The other members of the Committee are: Bishop Lander, who is a graduate of Cambridge University; the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, who is rector of the Hongkong College of Medicine; Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., honorary treasurer, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works, Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Registrar-General, Mr. C. Clementi, Assistant Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., barrister-at-law, Mr. H. N. Mody, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., and myself, the representatives of the Chinese on the Legislative Council. When the University becomes an accomplished fact those who are versed in educational matters, whether Europeans or Chinese, will be eligible for nomination to the executive committee, and no discrimination will be made as to whether the persons are Chinese or foreigners. The Hongkong College of Medicine has, for its rector, the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., the Medical Officer of Health, attached to the Sanitary Department, is the dean; I am the rector's assessor, Dr. J. C. Thomson is the secretary, and Dr. R. M. Gibson, representative of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals, while Dr. G. P. Jordan is the representative of the General Council. All donors, whether Chinese or foreigners, will have the right to nominate some one to represent them on the Council of the University when the time comes for the nomination.

Mr. Chan Chik-yu:—With whom will the subscriptions be deposited?

Dr. Ho Kai:—Sir Paul Chater as honorary treasurer.

Mr. Chan Chik-yu inquired whether it would not be desirable to have a Chinese gentleman appointed treasurer as well.

Dr. Ho Kai:—If you, gentlemen, all agree, we can nominate one or two from our number. I will write to the Governor and request His Excellency to decide this point.

Mr. Chan Chik-yu proposed that a Chinese treasurer be nominated.

Mr. Tam Tsz-kong seconded, and the motion was adopted *nem. con.*

Continuing, Dr. Ho Kai said:—The reasons why the diplomas issued to the licentiates of the Hongkong College of Medicine are not recognised by the British Government and the authorities in other countries, are because the Hongkong College of Medicine has not been recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons in England. All colleges of medicine in England must be recognised by the Royal College before the diplomas can be recognised by the authorities in British possessions. The Hongkong College of Medicine must first of all have a building of its own and must have added to its curriculum one or two additional subjects before it can be recognised by the Royal College. We have been fortunate in obtaining a donation of $50,000 from Mr. Lai Hing for the erection of the building. Last year Dr. Thomson was on a visit to England and availed himself of the opportunity to confer with the president of the Royal College who stated that when the building is completed, it will be necessary to have two resident professors in the College to lecture on anatomy and physiology and to teach advanced courses of medicine in the College.—When all these are attained, then the Royal College is certain to recognise the status of the Hongkong College. Once the local College of Medicine is recognised by the British society, other countries cannot fail to recognise its proper status. Last year two licentiates of the Hongkong College of Medicine proceeded to Scotland to enter the College of Surgeons and Physicians and to qualify for diplomas there. The University did not require them to prosecute further studies there and permitted them to at once present themselves for the final examination for certificates of competency. Again, two licentiates entered the Edinburgh University and took up a course of studies. The University allowed them to go up for their examination of M. B. degrees after two years' study there. These facts should give you an idea of the training the students receive in the Hongkong College of Medicine. When the Hongkong University is completed the medical students who will go through all the courses there must attain a higher standard of efficiency than those of the Hongkong College of Medicine and, of course, their diplomas will be recognised by the Royal College. If any of you gentlemen still have any doubts in your minds, after my explanations, I will refer you to the Governor's appeal, the thirteenth paragraph of which reads:—"That so soon as there shall be undergraduates qualified to go up for their final examination, the London or other British University be requested to conduct the examination for degrees, and that so soon as one or more students of the Hongkong University have thus graduated, the Governor be requested to apply to His Majesty in Council for the grant of a Royal Charter." That being the case there need be no fear that the diplomas to be granted by the Hongkong University will not be recognised in other ports.

At this stage, Mr. Chan Chik-yu inquired if students qualifying in law in the Hongkong University will have their diplomas recognised in England.

Dr. Ho Kai:—Certainly.

The Chairman, continuing, said:—To begin with there will be three faculties in the Hongkong University, those of medicine, engineering and science. When there are plenty of funds and numerous students other faculties will be introduced. At present it is impossible to form an idea as to the amount of subscriptions that can be collected. Every additional faculty means an additional professor whose salary will be about $10,000 a year. At present it is proposed to start with only medicine and engineering, because there are several tens of students in the Technical Institute and over twenty students in the College of Medicine. As to Mr. Lau Chu-pak's fourth question, he stated that the Universities in India were not recognised in England. I don't know whether that is so or not; but, if so, it must be because the students are not up to the standard or because of inefficient training. In the case of the Hongkong University those who are eligible for admission must hold Oxford Local A.A. certificates, or must pass an entrance examination and when the Royal Charter is granted it will certainly be recognised in England. I now come to the fifth and last question. With regard to the doubt that the fees to be charged will be excessive, I have frequently consulted with the Governor on that point. The fees will not exceed $300 a year—$240 will be nearer the mark. If high fees are charged, only the sons of the well-to-do stand to benefit and not the sons of the middle class and of the poor. If the fees be too high I will not venture to support the scheme. The Governor has agreed to decide about the fees after it is known what the subscriptions will be. I trust the Governor will fall in with my views. The Aberdeen University charges the lowest fees, being about £12 a year. The reason why they can afford to charge such small fees is because a wealthy individual has bequeathed them an enormous endowment. If the endowment fund of the Hongkong University can bring a return of $50,000 to $75,000 a year, each student will have to pay about $500 a year, including board and lodging. If he goes to London for his education he will have to pay from $2,500 to $3,000 a year as against $500 in Hongkong, and the diplomas to be issued here will not be inferior to those of England. So it is obvious the Chinese will derive large benefits from the scheme.

HOME VIEWS.

The success of the College of Medicine in Hongkong, founded in the year 1887, seems recently to have excited public attention. A small group of medical men and scientists have during the 22 years of the existence of the College devoted themselves in the most self-sacrificing manner to teaching the various branches of medical study without reward, and in the face of many difficulties these men have shown that the Chinese are apt pupils, are anxious to know Western medicine, and that they become excellent practitioners. They have shown that nothing is wanted except encouragement to reach the full fruition of what in the early days were nothing more or less than mere dreams of the enthusiastic founders. The basis of organisation is there; the teachers are to hand, and the pupils are ready; nothing is wanted except money to bring into being a well-equipped medical school. But the founders and workers in the College of Medicine have done more than that; they have made it clear that not only a faculty of medicine is wanted, but that other faculties of liberal education are possible, and they have become a necessity in the modern evolution of the life of the Chinese. Encouragement in this direction is not wanting. Several of the citizens of Hongkong have aided the College by substantial financial assistance, and by serving on the Council of the College. The late E. R. Belilios, C.M.G., offered a site on which to build a college some 20 years ago, but the Government of that day did not feel justified in spending the money on the necessary buildings. Mr. H. N. Mody, well-known in Hongkong for his open-handedness, has recently offered no less a sum than $150,000 towards the expense of providing a University for Hongkong. With this munificent gift Mr. Mody has set an example which we hope will find many followers. The question of a University for Hongkong is not a local but one of Imperial interest. British folk have long held the predominant place amongst foreigners in China. Queen's College has had many thousands of Chinese pupils who are good English scholars, quite fit to read and understand the sciences, economics, or law. A further development of Queen's College usefulness would suffice for the arts portion of a university; the College of Medicine is already in active being, and it only wants the hand of the organiser to blend the two in a University. The Chinese, ever liberal where education is concerned, are willing to help, and have already done so. The one stimulant wanting seems to be that the Imperial Government should help the proposals by patronage and some endowment. It is evident that on all sides the desirability of establishing a Medical School, and, if possible, a University, in Hongkong is recognised; it only remains to set the proper machinery in motion to see the speedy fulfilment of what must become a benefit to China and a lasting monument to the benign influence of Britain.

The establishment of a great educational centre in Hongkong would have a far-reaching influence on British prestige in China. If the present opportunity is neglected, we will find other nations who are at present struggling to gain a foothold in China doing what seems our peculiar duty.—*Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.*

A "COLLECTOR" OF JEWELS.

SENTENCED TO GAOL FOR ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

The story of an attempt to relieve Messrs. Falconer and Company of a expensive gold chain was related to Mr. J. H. Kemp in the Police Court, last Thursday, when a man, giving the name of Ng Wing, was arraigned on a charge of attempted larceny. The chain was valued at $100.

Police-Sergeant Gerrard conducted the case for the police, while the defendant was represented by Mr. Otto Kong Sing.

The manager of the complainant firm—Mr. T. Meek—stated that about three o'clock on Saturday the defendant and another native called at the firm and asked to see some gold chains. The witness produced three chains, the defendant picking up and examining the heaviest of the lot. Afterwards he picked up another chain, which he subsequently replaced on the tray on top of the other. A third chain was examined, for which defendant asked the price, and while the witness was examining the ticket on the chain, the defendant picked up the two previous chains, one of which was practically up his sleeve. The firm's compradore, who was standing near the witness, noticed what had been done and approached the defendant, who shook the chain down his sleeve. Witness then made to approach the defendant, who endeavoured to get away, but was caught, his accomplice escaping.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appeared for the defence, asked Mr. Meek if he was suspicious of defendant when he entered the shop. The witness admitted that he was.

You were watching him very closely?—Yes, and he was watching me.

Why did you consent to serve him?—Because we have to serve people.

The police evidence was to the effect that when searched at the Central Police Station, defendant had only $3.31 in his possession.

The Court (to defendant)—Have you ever been in the Colony before?—No. I come from Macao.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing submitted that there was no case for the prosecution; that Mr. Meek's evidence was biassed, and that there was only the word of Mr. Meek against that of the defendant.

The Court—I find him guilty and I sentence him to three months' hard labour.

Sergeant Gerrard pointed out that the accused had had a previous conviction, which was admitted, and the sentence was altered, the defendant having to do six months in gaol.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fortieth meeting of shareholders in the China Fire Insurance Co., Ld., was held at the Company's offices, at noon, to-day (4th inst.), for the purpose of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the directors for the year ending 31st December, 1908. Mr. E. Shellim (chairman of directors) presided. There were also present:—Messrs. R. Shewan, W. Helms, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Slade, G. Friesland, J. W. C. Bonnar, H. A. Siebs (directors), C. Pemberton (secretary), J. M. E. Machado, A. H. M. da Silva, A. Forbes, A. Turner, P. M. Hodgson, S. G. Newall, S. F. Hickman, Chan Pat and G. Gardar.

The Secretary read the notice of the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen:—The Directors' Report and Statement of the Company's accounts for the past year having been in your hands for some time, I will now, subject to your approval, adopt the usual course, and take them as read. Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I have to refer with deep regret to the great loss we sustained in the untimely death of our late Secretary Mr. G. L. Tomlin. He had been in the service of the company for just on 28 years, and we are indebted to him for valuable services in the past. I have also to express on behalf of myself and the Board our sorrow at the death of Mr. C. Brodersen, who had only recently joined the directorate. Turning now to the accounts, it is pleasant to be able to report that the year 1907, in spite of unusually heavy losses, turned out favourably, leaving us with a balance of $238,725.68. This enables us to recommend to you a dividend of $6 and a bonus of $2 per share absorbing $150,000, an addition to Extra Reserve Fund of $92,570.35, bringing this Fund up to $438,663.10, and a bonus to the staff of $6,155.33, which I trust will meet with your approval. Our investments in shares appreciated considerably, and this accounts for the increase of $18,596.40 shown by Investment Fluctuation Account. The balance at the credit of Working Account 1908 in $375,341.77, which is a slight increase on that of last year, and the largest sum yet carried forward. Our Premium and Interest Accounts both show satisfactory gains, the former of $39,335.33 and the latter of $7,309.17. Fires were very numerous during the year, more especially in Shanghai, where the number in European godowns and buildings was particularly noticeable and three large European manufacturing risks were destroyed. While being interested in all these, we were not, I am glad to say, heavily involved in any one. The Company's surveyors have reported on our advances under Mortgage, and I am happy to inform you that, except in one or two cases which are now being dealt with, the same are satisfactory. During the year we extended the field of our operations to New Zealand, where working on conservative lines we hope to do well. Before closing I would like to mention that we as a local company look for local support and I would especially ask shareholders to bear us in mind when they have insurances to effect. I will now move that the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1908 as presented be adopted. After this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put relating to the business before the meeting.

Mr. Turner, in seconding, said: Before seconding the report I should like to endorse the Chairman's remarks with regard to our late secretary, Mr. Tomlin. I had known him personally in connection with the company for 25 years and I am quite sure that everyone connected with the company will deeply regret his loss. As regards the report, I think it is a particularly good one. If this is what we can do in bad times I think the shareholders have every reason to congratulate themselves. I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts with pleasure.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Forbes proposed that the appointment of Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and H. A. Siebs as directors be confirmed.

Mr. Hodgson seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. da Silva moved the re-election of Messrs. E. Shellim and G. Friesland as directors.

Mr. Machado seconded and the motion was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Newall, seconded by Mr. Turner, Messrs. W. Hutton Potts and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman:—That is all the business gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be posted this afternoon. Thank you for your attendance.

SAD HARBOUR FATALITY.

JAPANESE SEAMAN IS KILLED WHILE ON DUTY.

A sad accident occurred on board a Japanese steamer, which sailed for Shanghai yesterday afternoon (2nd inst.), between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, in which a Japanese sailor lost his life. It appears that a few hours before the time of sailing, the unfortunate man was engaged in some work on the top of the mast, when he suddenly lost his balance and fell on to the deck, sustaining a broken head. Death was instantaneous. The dead body of the deceased was removed to the mortuary yesterday afternoon, when it was found that death was purely accidental.

SHANGHAI MARATHON RACE.

The Shanghai Marathon Race will be held by the local Athletic Association on Saturday, March 20th, starting at 3.p.m. The Committee has decided upon the course for the race, which is open to all comers, and the start will be made on the grass course at the quarter-mile post. The competitors will run along the grass course, past the Grand Stand and out to the Bubbling Well at the entrance to the Race Club. They will continue along the Bubbling Well Road as far as Gordon Road and then follow the course of the International Walk of last year until they arrive at Mohawk Road, when instead of getting on the grass course at once, the runners will continue along the road to Bubbling Well Road and pass through Loongfei gate of the Recreation Ground, and running down the grass course, will finish opposite the Race Club Grand Stand. The distance is eighteen miles. The entrance fee is $2, which should be sent to Mr. V. M. Graybum at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on or before Saturday, March 13th, when entries will close at 6 p.m. The Shanghai Athletic Association has accepted offers of cups from gentlemen in Shanghai for the first, second and third competitors to reach home, a handsome cup for the winner being presented by Mr. Speidman. In addition there are gold, silver and bronze medals for the first three members of the Athletic Association to reach the Judge's box. The committee, with Mr. E. W. White, secretary, is making every possible preparation to ensure a successful event and for the comfort of the runners. The members of the Athletic Association are requested to wear the Club colours, namely dark blue and light blue. —*China Gazette.*

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The report for presentation to shareholders at the twenty-second ordinary annual meeting to be held at the office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ld., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 12.30 p.m., reads:—

The directors beg to submit to shareholders their report with a statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

The profit on working was $243,713.58, as compared with $350,290.37 in 1907.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account, including $3,556.81 brought forward from last year, and after deducting directors' and auditors' fees and allowing for amounts expended in repairs, dredging and upkeep of property during the year, amounts to $81,055.67, which it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To write off lighters	50,000.00
To write off stores	953.11
To carry forward to new account	30,102.56
	$81,055.67

Business during the year showed a continual falling off, especially in the storage of yarn and piece goods.

A contract has been made with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ld., for the rebuilding of No. 1 wharf, which was destroyed in the 1906 typhoon.

A new heavy-weight steam crane was purchased in England, and a second-hand one acquired locally; no additions were made to launches and lighters.

Repairs to the extent of $16,191.86 were necessitated by the severe typhoon which visited the Colony on the night of July 28th. The repairs caused by the 1906 typhoon were completed during the year.

To meet the requirements of the deep-draught steamers now visiting the port, it was found necessary to dredge round the wharves. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s dredger *Canton River* was employed for the purpose.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Mr. A. Fuchs, Mr. A. J. Raymond and Mr. A. G. Wood, resigned on leaving the Colony, while Mr. C. Brodersen was removed by death. Mr. E. A. Hewett also resigned on leaving the Colony, but rejoined the Board on his return, Mr. F. G. Abbott serving during his absence. Mr. E. G. Barrett, Mr. G. S. Gubbay, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Mr. C. Brodersen and Mr. W. Helms joined the Board. These appointments require confirmation.

Mr. E. Shellim and Mr. A. B. D. Cousland retire in rotation, according to the articles of association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gourdin have audited the accounts now presented and offer themselves for re-election.

W. J. GRESSON,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1909.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Dr.
Liabilities.

To Capital, 60,000 fully paid up shares at $50	$3,000,000	
Less 776 shares not issued	38,800	
		$2,961,200.00
To Estate of G. Sharp (deceased), mortgage		156,951.00
To Reserve fund		550,000.00
To Insurance fund		40,000.00
To Depreciation and repairs account		26,806.55
To Hongkong & Shanghai Bank		757,936.82
To Sundry creditors		243,262.97
To Unclaimed dividends		3,694.50
To Balance of profit and loss account		81,055.67
		$4,821,507.51

Cr.
Assets.

By value of land and buildings at Kowloon as per last a/c	$3,218,383.07	
Since expended	3,287.59	
		$3,221,670.66
By value of wharves at Kowloon as per last account	235,705.22	
Since expended on new wharves	87,998.09	
		323,703.31
By value of railways and rolling stock at Kowloon as per last account	91,030.73	
Since expended on new rails, &c.	6,321.14	
		97,351.87
By value of launches as per last account		70,452.50
By value of lighters as per last a/c		495,182.61
By value of machinery and plant as per last account	137,768.48	
Since expended	29,984.26	
		167,752.74
By value of sheer legs as per last account		3,000.00
By value of land and buildings at West Point		263,143.88
By value of West Point Wharf		9,091.24
By sundry debtors		131,778.41
By Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (unclaimed dividends)		3,694.50
By value of coal on hand		3,709.25
By value of timber, iron and stores on hand		30,515.54
By 1-share Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd		460.00
		$4,821,507.51

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Interest	$ 62,518.10
„ Directors' and auditors' fees	10,500.00
„ Repairs and renewals	37,280.24
„ Dredging round wharves	11,218.00
„ 1905 Typhoon repairs, balance	19,544.02
„ 1908 do.	26,151.86
„ Balance	81,055.67
	$248,267.89

Cr.

By Balance from last account	$ 3,556.81
By Nett earnings for 1908	243,713.58
By Unclaimed dividends forfeited	673.50
By Transfer fees	324.00
	$248,267.89

THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

The Bill authorising the Indo-Chinese Administration to issue a loan of £53,000,000 (£2,120,000) for the completion of the Yunnan Railway was adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies on 2nd ult. It was met by some little criticism, whilst M. Doumer, ex-Governor-General of Indo-China, defended the Bill. He explained that the line, which is destined to open up the rich provice of Szechuen, will cost £160,000,000.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CHINESE HAWKER AT YAU-MA-TI.

The investigation into the cause of the death of a Chinaman named Chan Tang (38) at Yau-ma-ti the other day was the subject of an inquiry at the Magistracy, last Thursday afternoon.

The Coroner (Mr. J. H. Kemp) presided, and the following jurymen were empanelled:—Messrs. John Lysaught, James Lockhead, and L. E. Lammert.

The first witness called was a *foki* in the Tak Chan tobacco shop, in Salt Fish Lane. He lived with the deceased at 15, Temple Street, Yau-ma-ti. On the night of the death he returned to Hongkong. As a matter of fact he only slept in deceased's house one night. At about midnight of the 30th instant, the witness was awakened by hearing the deceased groaning. Believing that he had taken opium, witness gave him "something."

The Coroner—What did you give him?—Rice water.

Was there anything in it?—No.

Did he drink it?—As he was drinking it he died.

After he died was there any bleeding?—Yes, from his nose.

Did you know the deceased well?—Yes.

Did he take opium or morphia?—No.

After the death the witness reported the matter to the police and on the day following identified the body at the mortuary. The deceased was witness' nephew and earned his living hawking saltfish. His business was not a profitable one, but witness never heard him saying he would commit suicide. When witness returned home on the night in question the deceased was asleep, but he did not rouse him.

By Dr. Macfarlane—Was the man conscious when you gave him the rice water?—No.

Li Chun, a *foki* engaged in the shop in which deceased also worked, said that deceased went to work with him four months ago. The business was a losing one. He did not know whether the deceased was at any time depressed. The latter spoke sometimes of the bad state of business. Deceased never took opium, and witness did not know whether he was in the habit of taking morphia. Deceased said nothing to witness of feeling unwell.

The Court—Had he been gambling?—He told me he had gone across the harbour and lost a few dollars.

Witness was in the house when his *confrère* died. He (witness) came over to Hongkong that day, got drunk, and returned home and went to bed. Shortly afterwards he was awakened by the other *fokis*, and proceeding to deceased's bed, heard him groaning. Witness tried to awake him, but was not successful. The rest of the story regarding the attention paid to the deceased witness corroborated in detail.

The Court—Had you received any rat poison from the Sanitary Department?—I don't know what it looks like and as far as I know I haven't seen any about the shop.

By Dr. Atkinson—Did you see the deceased earlier in the day—that morning?—Yes. The man did not appear sick.

The Court, after further inquiries as to what "rice-water" was, learnt from the witness that it was alum water, and was a medicine given to persons suffering from opium-poisoning.

The Government Analyst (Mr. Frank Browne) said that on 31st January he received from Dr. Macfarlane a stomach, the contents of which he examined and found therein 1/60th grain of phosphorus, 1. 1/3 grains of morphine, and some acid, which showed that deceased took morphine as opium. The stomach was fairly full—there was about a pound of food in it. The amount of phosphorus in the rat prison issued by the Sanitary authorities was 1/13th part of a grain in a ball. The minimum dose of phosphorus to cause death was 1/6th part of a grain, and with morphine four grains. It would require from four to six grains of opium for death to result.

Dr. H. Macfarlane, of the Kowloon mortuary, who made the *post mortem* examination, said that he found deceased's right lung congested; the stomach was full of undigested food; the liver showed no sign of fatty degeneration. There was a garlic odour from the stomach contents and the lungs. He tested the garlic odour and it appeared to witness to have been caused by the vegetables in the stomach. The cause of death in his opinion was due to pneumonia. The doctor, on being questioned, said there was no evidence of death being caused by phosphorus. It was really difficult to say whether deceased died of pneumonia or opium—a sufficient dose of the opium he had. The congested lung was in itself sufficient to cause death.

There were several more questions put to the witness by the Coroner, but neither they nor their answers could be heard at the reporters' table. One remark Dr. Macfarlane was understood to make—that he could not say definitely what was the immediate cause of death—opium or pneumonia. There was a smell of opium about the stomach, but that was partly covered by the garlic odour.

By Dr. Atkinson—Why did you send the stomach to the Government Analyst when you noticed opium?—There was no distinctive signs of opium. I knew that phosphorus poisoning had been laid down in the district, and I did not want any doubt left.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O., said that opium had certainly a bad effect on pneumonia. It would tend to aggravate it and hasten death. It would take an effect on the lungs almost immediately after taking.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death from pneumonia, hastened by an overdose of opium."

PARTIALITY FOR CRACKERS.

AN EXPENSIVE PASTIME.

2nd inst.

With most Chinese, the firing of crackers is synonymous with merry-making. They are satisfied with the special legislation once a year for the indiscriminate letting off of crackers and other pyrotechnic display by a considerate Government, which at other times will not be tolerated. But Ng Chun Shan, a 25-year-old Chinaman, does not hold this sane view of the question, and consequently, he thought it no offence to give vent to an exuberant spirit by a plentiful supply of fireworks with which he sought to greet the sleepers round about Jervois Street in the early hours of this morning. Ng did not give a thought to the law of cause and effect—he was too much overcome with rapture to do that. Instead, he proceeded to suit the action to his thoughts, and at once ignited the fireworks. The result can better be imagined than described. Ng was just beginning to dance with joy at the noise which rent the air and the neighbours were wondering what was happening, when the inevitable occurred. Before the victims of a rowdy nature had time to think whether the roof above their heads was giving way or an early typhoon was visiting the Colony, a policeman was rude enough to put a stop to Ng's revels. This morning, Ng was charged with letting off fire-crackers without permission—and that at an unearthly hour of the morning—and he was surprised to learn that the luxury cost him $4.

CHINESE FINANCE.

Within the past few days the information has been vouchsafed to the reading public of China that H. E. Tang Shao-yi before leaving England, had dispatched three important telegrams to Peking, in which he laid emphasis on the desirability of abolishing likin and developing iron mines, the advantage to be derived from a dollar unit throughout the Empire and the necessity of introducing a gold standard. To the plain man quite uninbued by any desire to cavil, it may seem that a journey of fifteen or twenty thousand miles is a long price to have paid for such conclusions. Surely they might have been arrived at by much less expensive means. But the practical effect of Tang Shao-yi's mission as a whole, as it begins to be realized and as compared with the flourish of trumpets in which his Excellency left China is too discouraging for any need to dwell upon a single aspect of it. For some five months the Chinese Envoy and his suite have been travelling through Japan and the United States; to London and Paris; thence, presumably, in due course to Berlin and St. Petersburg; and so back to Peking whither, it is said, his Excellency's return has been hastened by telegrams, in consequence of the death of the late Empress-Dowager. That China is in straits for want of able administrators, among whom Tang Shao-yi is by no means the least, cannot be gainsaid. It would still be difficult, however, to understand why he could not have been left to carry out his appointed duty of studying the financial systems of other countries. It is true that his position in China has been won by skill in foreign affairs, which are not usually regarded as the best training for financial work. But he was probably as well fitted for the task as any other of his colleagues who might have been chosen; and the main point is that he was on the spot, and that, had there been a real desire on the part of Peking that he should make thorough study of financial questions, no obstacle need have been expected from foreign Governments who have so much reason for desiring a healthy state of finance in China. The exact reasons for which Tang Shao-yi left America have never been divulged, but it appears to be undoubted that his stay was cut short of the period originally intended. In England he remained for less than three weeks; and even with the advantage of a long Sunday morning spent in the company of Mr. Lloyd George, it cannot be thought that this was time enough for his Excellency to grasp all the details of national finance. In short, it looks as if the mission would share the fate of so many Chinese undertakings, as a fine piece of spectacular effect unfortunately devoid of any material gain.

That this should be the end of Tang Shao-yi's tour of the world is the more deplorable in that China's financial condition, aggravated by decrease in Customs revenue and the heavy fall in the value of silver, is becoming daily more and more acute. According to recent calculations given in *The Times*, the Government will have to provide, during the present year, a total of £7,426,450, or more than £120,000 in excess of last year's demand, for the service of loans contracted before 1902, Boxer indemnity loans and railway loans. To meet these claims it can rely upon the Customs to the estimated extent, roughly, of some £4,000,000, and the earnings of railways, about another million. But outside these sources the total available revenues of Peking from all directions and at a generous computation are not considered to exceed between sixty and seventy millions of taels, out of which must be paid all expenses of government, civil list, Imperial clansmen and pensioners and sinecure-holders in general. The flood of Imperial edicts dealing with financial questions, which has poured from Peking during the past three months, is evidence that Prince Chun and his advisers are alive to their predicament. But since the avowed purpose of every edict is to bring provincial revenues within the clutches of the Central Government, it cannot be thought that the latter's chances of success are very bright. New loans from abroad are believed to be inevitable in the near future, if only to prevent various public works, such for example as the Anhui railways, from being brought to a standstill. Yet while the Government adheres to its view that no foreign loans are to be raised without its own sanction, the provinces remain equally determined to admit the operation of no loan which involves control by Peking. The situation is not helped by the apparent confusion prevailing in the Palace. How far it is accurate to say that the death of the late Empress-Dowager has removed the sole force that was able to preserve a balance, even though one-sided, between contending factions, it is, perhaps, impossible for the outside world to estimate. But the constant impeachments of one official and another, among whom the best and the worst are almost equally involved, do not convey much sense of of security, and are very little calculated to persuade the provincials to surrender their revenues to the inspection and absorption of the capital.

What, in these circumstances, will become of Tang Shao-yi's telegrams, what of the long-cherished project of naval reconstruction, are questions which admit of but one answer. It would be ridiculous to suppose that China has not wealth enough in her natural resources for these and all possible schemes of reorganization that are required to bring her into line with the great Powers. But without the aid of an efficient economic system and an uncorrupt civil service, in other words without radical alteration of the whole body of the nation, the problem of tapping those resources may be deemed well-nigh insoluble. There is an inevitable pathos in the reflection that those who see most clearly the weakness of China's condition are themselves, directly or indirectly, responsible for it; and it is easy to understand with what bitterness the nation at large may reflect that its embarrassments date from the time of its coming into intimate contact with the outside world. But even if it were possible to put back the clock, so that the difficulties of to-day might solve themselves as doubtless they have done in past ages, such retrogression would scarcely suit the newly awakened ambitions of the Empire. Since China has set herself to adopt foreign ways and ideas of life, the grand mistake of the moment lies in her believing that she can yet dispense with the aid of foreign instructors. From this point of view it matters comparatively little whether the mission of Tang Shao-yi has been scamped or not. With the best intentions in the world and the best paper authority to support his views, it is questionable whether he would be able to command the necessary confidence of his colleagues in the work of financial organization. To put Chinese finances on the approved basis which is admitted to be the essential preliminary of all other reform, there is no alternative but the appointment of a foreign financial expert, after the manner of what has been done in other countries that have required to be saved from their own incompetence.—*N. C. D. News.*

A YOUNG Chinaman was drowned in Hongkong Bay late on Tuesday night last. He was engaged in rowing a dingby to the shore when he lost his balance and fell into the water, disappearing immediately. A search was made for the body but without any success.

A Terrible Death.

CHINAMAN'S NECK DISLOCATED.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT AT THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

Mr. J. H. Kemp (presiding as Coroner) and a jury (comprising Messrs. G. G. Catchick, F. M. X. de Figueiredo and G. G. S. Forsyth) investigated this forenoon the death of a man named Yau Sam, aged forty-three, who met his death the other day in a most terrible fashion, the result of an accident, at the Kowloon-Canton Railway, near Shatin.

According to the evidence given by an Indian senior medical student, in the employ of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, and who is assistant to Dr. Hartley, the body of the deceased was examined by him on the afternoon of the 22nd ulto. There were lacerations on the upper and lower parts of the right leg and various other parts of the body. The neck was also dislocated, which was the cause of death.

Dr. I. Hartley was the next witness. He said he was attached to the railway, and he was questioned as under:—

The Coroner—Don't you see all dead bodies?—Practically all. In this matter I did not receive any intimation until the next day. The fault was due to the messenger.

The last witness reported to you?—Yes; by special messenger.

The letter went astray?—Yes.

Could you not have seen the body next day?—When I telephoned out it had been buried.

The Coroner—I don't think the body ought to have been buried. What do you think? You are the only qualified man there?

Dr. Hartley—Yes, I am the only qualified man there. But there are two other Chinese doctors there and usually I have a large district to cover. It is no use delaying the burial

I don't think that bodies ought to be buried without your sanction. Will you see it is not done again?—Yes.

The story of the tragedy was related by a ropeway coolie named Wai Muk, who added that besides being a ropeway man he attended to the telephones. On the 22nd he was stationed at the upper station. This would be about 2.15 p.m. The man at the lower station rang a bell, notifying that passengers were coming up in the car. Witness started the car, not, however before informing the lower station that the car was about to leave.

The Coroner—Where was the deceased?

Witness—He was working at the upper station.

Where was he standing?—At the fly-wheel?—Yes.

How far was he standing from the wheel?—A few paces away.

Was he alone?—No. There was another man with him.

A plan was here produced, showing the wheel, around which a rope ran, which assisted in pulling up the car, which ran from the tunnel up to the European residences. Not far away from the rope was a platform, on which stood deceased and the other man.

Before starting the car, the witness continued, he told both men to stand aside. The reply he got was: "All right, start the car," and deceased, who with the other was engaged in painting, stepped aside. The car was then placed in motion. The vibration shook the platform and the deceased, losing his balance, fell into the machinery. Witness telephoned down and the car was stopped immediately. An attempt was then made by witness to extricate the unfortunate man, but this was only accomplished with the aid of some Europeans. The deceased died almost instantaneously.

The Court—How long have you been in this job?—Since last year.

What are your instructions?—Before I start a car I would notify below and they would ring back saying to start the car.

Who gave you these instructions?—The head ropewayman, who is a Chinaman, and the European chief engineer, who is now in England.

Were you never told what to do with regard to people standing near the wheel when it started?—I only attended to the starting of the car.

This is a most important point. Did you tell them to get out of the way before starting?—Yes.

And you never got any definite instructions as to allowing people to stand anywhere near the wheel?—On this occasion, when the down station rang up, I was told to tell the two men near the wheel to go away, and I did so.

By a juror—From the place where you telephone can you see the wheel?—Yes.

Wong Sau, the man who was with deceased at the time he met his death, was next called. He said he was working with deceased at the time of his death.

The Coroner—How did it happen?

Witness—He was painting. I was painting. We were painting together. A telephone message arrived from below inquiring whether there was anybody near the wheel. The last witness told us to go away, but the deceased said there was no fear. He walked away, however, a few seconds afterwards. When the car started—the deceased had already stepped aside—he became frightened and fell.

The Coroner—Did the car start before you had time to go away?—No.

The Tunnel Superintendent said that the ropeway was practically under his supervision, but it was solely in charge of the mechanical engineer. Witness stated that definite instructions had been given to ropeway men to see that nobody was near the wheel when the car was started. No instructions were given to the Chinese personally by witness.

By a juror—I suppose there is a danger zone near the wheel?—Yes; anybody standing on the framing is a danger when the car is in motion.

A man standing on the framing while the car was in danger need not necessarily be injured?—No. But you know what the Chinese are. They would not take orders from another No. 1 and will do everything to be contrary—which was what happened, I think, in this case. The works cannot be stopped for one obstinate coolie.

The jury brought in a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The following are the shooting dates, for March.

MEDHURST CUP.
(Last Shoot).

Saturday,	6th Mar.	2 to 5.30		200 Yards, King's.
Sunday,	7th "	10 " 12.30		Park Range.

DOUGLAS CUP.

Saturday,	13th Mar.	2 to 5.30		800 Yards,
Sunday,	14th "	10 " 12.30		Peak Range.

SPECIAL POOL.

Saturday,	20th Mar.	2 to 5.30		600 Yards, King's
Sunday,	21st "	10 " 12.30		Park Range.

SPECIAL POOL.

Saturday,	27th Mar.	2 to 5.30		500 Yards,
Sunday,	28th "	10 " 12.30		Peak Range.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the International Opium Committee to be submitted to the respective Governments represented. A summary of the representations appeared in our exclusive telegram columns on the 1st inst.:—

Be it resolved:

1. That the International Opium Commission recognizes the unswerving sincerity of the Government of China in their efforts to eradicate the production and consumption of Opium throughout the Empire; the increasing body of public opinion among their own subjects by which those efforts are being supported; and the real, though unequal, progress already made in a task which is one of the greatest magnitude.

2. That in view of the action taken by the Government of China in suppressing the practice of Opium smoking, and by other Governments to the same end, the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation concerned move its own Government to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of Opium smoking in its own territories and possession, with due regard to the varying circumstances of each country concerned.

3. That the International Opium Commission finds that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medical purposes is held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or for careful regulation; and that each country in the administration of its system of regulation purports to be aiming, as opportunity offers, at progressively increasing stringency. In recording these conclusions the International Opium Commission recognizes the wide variations between the conditions prevailing in the different countries, but it would urge on the attention of the Governments concerned the desirability of a re-examination of their systems of regulation in the light of the experience of other countries dealing with the same problem.

4. That the International Opium Commission finds that each Government represented has strict laws which are aimed directly or indirectly to prevent the smuggling of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations into their respective territories; in the judgment of the International Opium Commission it is also the duty of all countries to adopt reasonable measures to prevent at ports of departure the shipment of Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations, to any country which prohibits the entry of any Opium, its alkaloids, derivatives and preparations.

5. That the International Opium Commission find that the unrestricted manufacture, sale and distribution of Morphine already constitute a grave danger, and that the Morphine habit shows signs of spreading: the International Opium Commission, therefore, desires to urge strongly on all Governments that it is highly important that drastic measures should be taken by each Government in its own territories and possessions to control the manufacture, sale and distribution of this drug, and also of such other derivatives of Opium as may appear on scientific inquiry to be liable to similar abuse and productive of like ill effects.

6. That as the International Opium Commission is not constituted in such a manner as to permit the investigation from a scientific point of view of Anti-Opium remedies and of the properties and effects of Opium and its products, but deems such investigation to be of the highest importance, the International Opium Commission desires that each Delegation shall recommend this branch of the subject to its own Government for such action as that Government may think necessary.

7. That the International Opium Commission strongly urges all Governments possessing Concessions or Settlements in China, which have not yet taken effective action towards the closing of opium divans in the said Concessions and Settlements, to take steps to that end, as soon as they may deem it possible, on the lines already adopted by several Governments.

8. That the International Opium Commission recommends strongly that each Delegation move its Government to enter into negotiations with the Chinese with a view to effective and prompt measures being taken in the various foreign Concessions and Settlements in China for the prohibition of the trade and manufacture of such Anti-Opium remedies as contain Opium or its derivatives.

9. That the International Opium Commission recommends that each Delegation move its Governments to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the Consular districts, Concessions and Settlements in China.

THE FOURTEENTH SESSION.

The following are the Minutes of the Fourteenth Session held on February 26, 1909.

The President took the chair at 2.30 p.m.

A declaration was read by the Chief Commissioner for Portugal to the effect that his Government desired to study the proceedings of the Commission before recording their decision with regard to the Resolutions that had been adopted, and that the result would be communicated later to each of the Governments represented.

The Chief Commissioner for the Netherlands, Mr. A. A. de Jongh, laid on the table a statement embodying the two Resolutions offered for consideration at the previous sitting and H. E. Tsunejiro Miyanoka read a reply (to be printed) to the question asked by the Chinese Delegation during the last Session. He also replied to a question informally put by Dr. Tenney with regard to Morphia reshipped from the port of Kobe.

Mr. R. Laidlaw, M.P., presented the report of the Committee on Trade Statistics. The Committee of Revision then submitted the Resolutions for final adoption by the Commission. A slight change was made in their order as recorded, after which they were duly passed.

At the suggestion of the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, it was resolved that the Resolutions should be signed by the President on behalf of the Commission.

The following vote of thanks to the President was moved in felicitous terms by the Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, and adopted by acclamation:—

"That a cordial vote of thanks be offered to the Right Reverend Bishop Brent for the dignity, impartiality, and ability with which he has discharged the duties of President of the International Opium Commission."

In his reply the President congratulated the House on the findings reached, and he trusted that they had not wholly failed in carrying the problem a stage nearer its final solution.

H. E. Tsunejiro Miyanaka moved the following vote of thanks to the Secretary:—

"With your permission and the indulgence of the members of the International Commission I beg to give expression to the sense of high appreciation in which we hold the services rendered by the Secretaries. It is unnecessary for me to commend to your attention the care and the diligence and the energy which they have brought to bear on the execution of their onerous duties. Owing to local circumstances beyond our control, these officers were compelled to rely for assistance upon a staff which, in proportion to the volume of work involved, must be pronounced to be inadequately small. In looking back upon the work which they have already accomplished and looking upon what is now done and what still remains to be done, we cannot be blind to the enthusiasm with which they and the members of their staff are applying themselves to their task.

In this connection I may also be permitted to remark that the calls of various Delegations upon the good offices of the Secretaries have been both frequent and numerous. These appeals to their assistance have been invariably responded to, not only with the utmost courtesy on their part, but with that good-natured willingness which has commanded the admiration of all. I feel, therefore, confident that I am correctly interpreting the general sentiment, when I venture to move that an expression of cordial thanks of the International Opium Commission may be tendered to the Secretaries and their staff, and that the fact may be recorded in the minutes of our proceedings."

The Chair declared the vote carried by acclamation.

An informal discussion took place as to the advisability of making public the Resolutions adopted by the Commission. It was finally decided that publication should be deferred until authorized by the Government of each or any country concerned.

The Chairman, having expressed the thanks of the Commission to the Chinese Delegation for their hospitality in arranging for the accommodation of the Commission during its sittings, announced that the business of the House was concluded, and he declared that the International Opium Commission stood adjourned *sine die*.

CRUISER ON A REEF.

"THE WRONG TURNING."

"VASCO DA GAMA" SUCCESSFULLY TOWED OFF.

Cruisers are no good at steeple-chasing. Portugal's very best boat, the *Vasco da Gama*, made a gallant attempt, late on Wednesday night, to leap a fence that barred her way into the Singapore Roadstead; and got stuck, reports the *Singapore Free Press* of 26th ult. The "fence," in point of fact, was a coral reef that curves outwards near St. John's Island, and the *Vasco da Gama* went strangely for it, lured on, no doubt, by the beauteous array of Singapore town.

A "TRAP" FOR THE UNWARY.

The lagoon that is formed between the eastern end of Blakan Mati, St. John's Island, and one or two other islets close by forms a veritable trap for unwary vessels "feeling" their way into the Roadstead. Presumably there was some confusion regarding the lights, buoys; and what not that mark the real way to Singapore. Even in broad daylight the most experienced skipper might make an error hereabouts, and it is nothing much to marvel at that the Portuguese man-o'-war should take a wrong turning on a dull and misty night.

In point of fact there is a channel between Blakan Mati and the reef, but it is of such a tortuous nature that only small craft, manned by skippers who know every inch of the way, could hope to get through—at night time, at any rate—successfully. Much less chance, therefore, is there for such a cumbrous thing as a cruiser, with its considerable draught, to get through. A safe way round, of course, is outside St. John's Island; and there is the nearer channel, via "Lot's Wife;" but the *Vasco da Gama* believed she had struck the right course. And she hadn't.

POWERFUL TUG AT WORK.

It was an hour or so before high tide on Wednesday night when the cruiser struck. Attempts were made to refloat her later, but without success, and the only thing was to wait the services of a Tanjong Pagar tug in the morning. Shortly before 11 o'clock yesterday the tug *Varuna*, one the most powerful tugs at work in Far Eastern ports, set out from the wharf for St. John's Island. The *Varuna*, which is under the command of Capt. H. C. Davies, has engines of 1,200 h. p. Her capabilities in connection with salvage work have been tested on many occasions in the past. It is a noteworthy fact that the T. P. salvage department has had no less than seven important jobs to tackle in the space of twelve months, dating back to the stranding of the Japanese tramp steamer *Kaifuku Maru* on Tree Island.

Capt. Alex Snow, pilot, had already proceeded on board the Portuguese boat, and was busy directing preparations for the towing operation when the *Varuna* reached the spot. To get within hailing distance of the *Vasco da Gama* the tug had to take a very circuitous route between the reefs, then almost covered by the rising tide. Some delay was caused through the *Varuna* being warned off the line of fire of the guns at Blakan Mati, which were engaged in target practice.

The cruiser lay with her stern in deep water, her prow propped up on the coral ledge. At an earlier hour the tilt of the vessel was more pronounced but with the rise of the tide she righted herself somewhat.

The process of connecting hawsers with the tug and the stern of the cruiser was carried on with all speed. The *Vasco da Gama* had two anchors let down aft, so that by hauling on these, when all was in readiness, the efforts of the tug were somewhat facilitated. A steelwire rope was taken on board the cruiser, and attached to it was a huge tow-rope about six inches in thickness. This rope was brand new and was now used for the first time.

EASILY REFLOATED.

All preparations being complete, the *Varuna* went ahead. At first the two vessels were at right angles but as the tug swung round and came in a straight line with the cruiser it was seen that the stranded boat was in a likely way to being shifted. And so it proved. Less than five minutes' steaming by the *Varuna* sufficed. The *Vasco de Gama* slid off the reef as gently and easily as if she were just being launched! This was at 12.25 after little more than half an hour's work.

The release of the ship, in fact, was so quickly accomplished that there was not enough time to haul in the ropes attached to her stern anchors. One of these ropes fouled a propellor as was proved by an examination made by a couple of Malay divers from the *Varuna*.

It was at first thought the *Vasco da Gama* might steam through the narrow channel out into the Roadstead, but this project was abandoned as being too risky, and the cruiser, with only one propellor going, steamed slowly round the outside of St. John's Island to a convenient anchorage.

Those engaged in the work of extricating the cruiser from her difficult position are to be congratulated on the facility with which they accomplished their purpose.

CRUISER NOT DAMAGED.

On examination it was found the *Vasco da Gama* had sustained only slight damage in grounding on the reef.

The *Vasco da Gama* is a cruiser of 2,972 tons. She was built in 1876 at Blackwall, and reconstructed in 1903 at Leghorn. She cost £132,000 to build. Her length is 233 ft., beam 40 ft., draught 18½ ft. and indicated horse power 8,000. She carries ten guns, can steam 15.5 knots, and has a crew of 218. The *Vasco da Gama* is the only armoured ship Portugal possesses. The Portuguese navy includes twelve cruisers, eighteen small gunboats and a number of river gunboats.

CHINESE WOMAN ROBBED.

SCENES IN DES VŒUX AND QUEEN'S ROADS.

4th inst.

Des Vœux Road Central, near the Central Market, was the scene of some excitement just before one o'clock yesterday afternoon. A Chinese woman yelling, "Thief!" "Thief!" at the top of her voice, and a number of other people were seen pursuing a man, who was doing his best to keep away from the crowd—and a bad-looking crowd it was. The hunted one ran into the Central Market, through the side gate into Jubilee Street, where he was secured by his pursuers, thrown violently to the ground, and pummelled until a policeman arrived, and removed to the Central Police Station, followed by a big and yelling mob.

The man gave the name of Chung Yau, unemployed, of First Street, and he was charged in the Police Court, this afternoon, with stealing from a woman named Wu Ng the sum of $100 in notes. This charge the accused denied, and evidence was called by Inspector Fenton, the prosecuting officer.

Wu Ng said that she was a hair-dresser and cook in the employ of a Hong family at 91, Wellington Street. Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday she obtained $100 in notes from a money-changer's store in Queen's Road Central. "I walked to Des Vœux Road," she continued, "intending to catch a car for Wanchai. I had the money in my hand and an umbrella. I was about to put the money into my pocket when the roll was snatched from my hand."

The Court—Was the money wrapped up in anything?—Yes, in a handkerchief.

How did he come up to you?—I don't know. He intended to rob me; I had my attention directed elsewhere. I was putting the money in my pocket when he came along. It was quiet at the time.

Did you see him before the robbery?—No.

Proceeding, the woman said she gave chase. A number of other people pursued the defendant, who was caught, but the money had been handed over to a confederate, who escaped.

The defendant said he knew nothing of the matter. He was walking along the street. He saw a number of people running, some shouting "Catch the banknote thief!" Defendant stepped aside to allow them to pass. But he was knocked down and accused of stealing the banknotes. To show that he had nothing to do with the case he ordered the people to search him for the notes immediately. A *lukong* came up, then and defendant was taken to the money-changer's and searched. There were no notes found in his pockets. All he had was sixty-five cents. On the way to the station the *lukong* instructed me to say that I handed the banknotes to another person. As I had not taken the banknotes, how could I say that? the defendant added. "I keep myself very particular, and I don't get into trouble. I have aged parents to look after and I have to work."

Questioned by the Court—He came to Hongkong last month. He had been in Hongkong before, but returned to Canton because he could not get work. He lived in First Street, West Point, near the Tung Wa Hospital, but did not know the number of the house. By trade he was a rice-pounder, and was employed by several rice shops in Hongkong.

The defendant was discharged.

EXTENSIVE OPIUM SEIZURE.

ATTEMPT TO GET SAME INTO MANILA FRUSTRATED.

27th ulto.

The departure of the steamship *Manila* for Australia *via* her usual ports of call was somewhat delayed to-day, owing to the fact that a large quantity of opium was found on board by the Chief Officer. The drug, it was alleged, was intended to be landed at Manila.

At about ten o'clock this morning, just before sailing time, the Chief Officer proceeded to search the vessel for any contraband. In the store-room, which was closed, and which was opened at his order by the cook's assistant, he found, under some heavy packages, three tins—each tin containing about twenty-five boxes—of prepared opium, the value of which amounted to very nearly $1,000. Suspicion fell on the cook's assistant—by name Lum Chuen—and he was promptly arrested.

This forenoon, he was arraigned before the second police magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) on a charge of secreting opium on board the *Manila* contrary to law. Accused admitted that the opium was his, but denied the charge of secreting it.

The Court—Is this dross opium or prepared?

Defendant—Prepared.

Is it illicit opium?—Opium Farmer's opium.

Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth—I would like your Worship to take the Chief Officer's evidence first, as the ship is about to sail.

Chief Officer Haase stated that the defendant was one of the ship's crew. The opium, he said, he found in the store-room this morning during a search.

The Court—Who has charge of this store-room?—The defendant.

Who has the key to the store-room?—The defendant.

This morning when you visited the store-room was it locked?—Yes. The defendant opened it for me.

And you found the opium yourself?—Yes, below some parcels.

Further evidence was called and the case remanded.

FIRING OF THE FLEET.

IMPROVED RECORDS OF NAVAL GUNNERY FOR 1908.

Three interesting, gratifying returns were issued by the Admiralty on 28th Jan., showing the results of gunnery tests in the fleet during the year 1908.

Each of the returns is prefaced with an intimation that the Lords of the Admiralty note with much satisfaction the improvement in the results as compared with previous years.

The result of the test of gunlayers with heavy guns shows that in 1908 the points scored per man worked out at 45.775, compared with 36.884 in the previous year, 1,127 men firing from 117 ships, compared with 1,565 men from 121 ships in 1907.

The *Good Hope* headed the score for single ships with 81.33 points; and of squadrons, the China Fleet made the highest number of points per man—namely, 65.617.

In the test for twelve-pounder guns, the average number of hits per minute were 5.319, compared with 4.471 in the previous year, the average hits per minute with six and three-pounder guns being 4.507, as against 3.640 in the preceding year. In both classes the China Squadron comes first in order of merit.

The return showing the result of battle practice from torpedo-boat destroyers in 1900 states that the percentage of hits to rounds fired was 58.32, as compared with 35.81 in the previous year. First in order of merit is again the China flotilla.

A HARBIN telegram reports that owing to the advance in the market of wheat a number of flour mills have suspended operations.

GEO. FENWICK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Following is the report for 1908:—

The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

The directors regret that, for the first time in the history of the company, the accounts show a debit balance to be carried forward to the new year. The amount of this balance is $7,421.92. This unfortunate result has been brought about mainly by the heavy legal expenses incurred in contesting unsuccessfully a claim made against your Company by a sub-contractor.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Percy Tester was invited to join the board of directors during the year. He now retires in accordance with the articles of association but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. H. Percy Smith, who offers himself for re-election.

A. RODGER,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1909.

Statement of accounts for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1908.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1908.

Liabilities.

Capital:—		
18,000 shares of $25 each	$450,000.00	
10,800 shares issued and fully paid	$270,000.00	
Reserve fund	42,986.73	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation loan account (secured by mortgages)	37,473.09	
Amount received in advance on account of contract in hand	2,500.00	
Sundry creditors	12,703.06	
	$465,662.88	

Assets.

Value of land and buildings at Wanchai and North Point as per last report	$300,750.86	
Value of machinery, plant, launches and office furniture as per last report	$57,627.53	
Additions during the year	2,097.05	
	$59,724.58	
Sold during the year $30.00; Written off for depreciation 1,694.58	$1,724.58	58,000.00
Value of stock in trade as per valuer's certificate		75,950.73
Value of work in progress as per valuer's certificate		6,094.58
Cash on hand		242.36
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		10,465.93
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited		328.53
Investments		750.00
Sundry debtors		5,657.97
Profit and loss account		7,421.92
		$465,662.88

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Salaries		$ 11,470.00
To Crown rent and taxes		1,264.20
To Depreciation on plant account		1,694.58
To Legal expenses and amount of judgment	$16,673.65	
To Amount of bad debts written off	1,938.21	
		18,611.86
		$33,040.64

Cr.

By Balance of last year's account	$ 3,726.91
" Balance of working account	21,743.14
" Transfer fees	3.00
" Bonus from insurance company	1.36
" Dividend on investments	45.00
" Interest	99.31
" Balance	7,421.92
	$33,040.64

"NOLLE PROSEQUI."

THE PEAK MURDER TRIAL QUASHED.

3rd inst.

The trial of the two chair coolies for the murder of a shopkeeper's *foki* at the Peak some time ago was quashed at the Supreme Court to-day.

The reader will remember that the accused, one in the employ of Mr. W. J. Gresson, and the other of Mr. Holsworthy—were accused of killing a man named Ku Tung at Mount Kellett. The jury found them guilty of manslaughter, but a point of law was raised by Counsel for the defence—Mr. H. G. Calthrop—that as the evidence taken during the trial was not translated from the Cantonese into the Hok-lo dialect for the benefit of the prisoners such evidence was inadmissible, and therefore the conviction must be quashed. The Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge agreed on that point and the prisoners were discharged, but subsequently re-arrested at the request of the Attorney-General (Mr. W. Rees Davies, K.C.) on the same charge.

This morning, however, when the case was brought up for re-trial, the Attorney-General entered a note of *nolle prosequi*. He said, addressing the Court:—Owing to the absence from the Colony of a most important witness for the prosecution who was an eye-witness of the affray, the Crown is reluctantly enforced in the absence of his evidence to enter a *nolle prosequi* on the second trial.

The Chief Justice thereupon ordered the discharge of the prisoners.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

CHINAMAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

The hearing of the case in which a Chinaman was charged with alleged false pretences was resumed at the Magistracy this afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood. Inspector Robertson and Sergeant Brennan prosecuted, while the prisoner was undefended.

Cheung Sing, manager of the Shing Fung firm at 356, Queen's Road Central, said that on the 12th February, he removed there from No. 15, Ku Shing Street. On the 21st January, between 4 and 5 p.m. defendant came to him and said he was a *foki* of the Ying Fat firm. After he took rice he asked for $10 for his passage to Pakhoi. His master was not in the shop at the time and he was left in charge. He went to the Hop Lee firm and got the money, which he duly handed to defendant. He did not ask for a receipt, as he (defendant) declared that he was a *foki* of the Pakhoi firm. Otherwise, he would not have given the money to the defendant. He made an entry into the day-book and debited the amount to the Ying Fat firm.

The evidence of the cook and the assistant manager of the plaintiff firm were also taken and after defendant made his statement, he was committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

AN ARISTOCRATIC JOURNALIST.

VICOMTE CASTEL TERROLLI IN HONGKONG.

If the British and Continental press fail to realise the potentialities and resources of Hongkong and other trade centres in the Far East it is not for want of instruction by travelling journalists. Recently there was in Hongkong a number of French journalists representing well-known Parisian newspapers and periodicals. American journalists are as thick as "the autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa" while English newspaper men are continually passing through the Colony. And be it understood that the journalists of to-day are not of the Grub Street order as witness the latest arrival in the person of Le Vicomte de G. B. Castel Feretti. The Vicomte is on a tour round the Orient, but curiously enough, he has no inclination to visit the land of millionaires. He came by way of Siberia, saw Japan, visited Shanghai and is now staying temporarily at the King Edward Hotel in Hongkong. Incidentally, it may be stated that the Vicomte has a much higher opinion of Hongkong than of Shanghai which should satisfy our *amour propre*. He called at the *Telegraph* office and gaily recounted his experiences. It seems that the Vicomte has been located in London for some time acting as the representative of a variety of newspapers in St. Petersburg, Paris, Lisbon and Rome, and he decided that he should spend his holiday in the Far East. He is a vivacious young man, with a wealth of languages at the tip of his tongue and his trip to the Orient should certainly afford piquant reading for his readers on the Continent. He is in correspondence with several papers and his only sorrow is that he has not been in the midst of an actual typhoon, preferably one of the 1906 variety. He leaves for Singapore *en route* to London on Tuesday.

THE TAIPO MURDER.

ANOTHER MAN TO BE EXECUTED.

There are more developments to record in connection with the death of Mr. Chau Beng Chan. A young Singaporean, Mr. Chau Beng Chan was in the employ of the Opium Farmer and was stationed in a matshed at Taipo. In the latter part of November, 1907, during the night time, the unfortunate man was attacked by a number of men in his shed, and he was most cruelly murdered. Over a year passed without the mystery being solved. But about a month ago two of the murderers were arrested in Chinese territory, and were, after trial, sentenced to be executed by a Chinese Magistrate.

Last Thursday morning, police headquarters were notified of the capture of two other men in connection with the murder. One on being brought before the Namtao magistrate, admitted being concerned in the tragedy, and he was orderded to be decapitated. The other pleaded "not guilty," and was remanded.

PRACTICALLY NON-SUITED.

INTERNATIONAL BANK CASE TO BE RE-HEARD.

The action brought by the Man Lee Chau firm against the International Banking Corporation to recover the sum of $840, alleged to be payable under a bank draft dated 14th November, 1908, was practically decided by Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Supreme Court, this morning.

In November, 1908, a bank draft was drawn on the Bank of Hamilton, Vancouver, payable to Man Lee Chau and Co., through the International Banking Corporation. The first of exchange was duly received by the Man Lee Chau firm and deposited in their safe. About December 22nd of the same year this draft was stolen. Information was given to the police, and a warrant was issued against the person suspected of having stolen it, together with a further sum of $8,000. On December 24th the managing partner of the plaintiff firm went to the defendant bank and took them a notice, acting on his solicitor's advice, informing them that the draft had been lost, and requesting them to stop it until the second exchange was received. This notice was alleged to have been taken to the bank by the managing partners of the plaintiff firm, and had been rejected. On December 29th two of the partners of the firm went to the bank and tendered them a Chinese notice, which was refused. It was understood that one of the employees at the bank advised the Man Lee Chau to telegraph to Vancouver, and this was done. On January 5th, on behalf of the plaintiff firm, a letter was sent to the manager of the International Banking Corporation informing him of the draft being stolen from the premises of the Man Lee Chau, and giving the bank notice to defer payment on presentation. In reply to that letter the International Banking Corporation wrote informing plaintiff that without further particulars the draft could not be traced, and that payment could not be stopped without advice from the person by whom the draft was issued. On January 6th the bank paid the first of exchange to some person or persons unknown. Notice was given to plaintiffs some days afterwards, and later on, in February, the plaintiff firm received the second exchange for this draft. This was presented for payment, and was endorsed by the bank in red ink, "Original paid 6/1/09."

The story was not admitted by the defendants, and after much evidence was taken, Mr. Justice Gompertz reserved his decision.

To-day, he was of opinion that the plaintiff could not sue on the document. An examination of the case confirmed his impression in that respect. He was not sure what the plaintiffs' claim was about, and on that point they should be non-suited. As regards the question of conversion the Puisne Judge did not think that the plaintiffs had any right to that. They could either take a non-suit or go on with the case.

The plaintiffs agreed to proceed with the action, and the case was put into next Friday's list, when a day will be fixed for the re-hearing.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the defendants.

ALLEGED CHILD-STEALING.

The last case in the February Criminal Sessions was concluded last Wednesday, and the jury was discharged until further notice.

Chan Tse, a middle-aged woman, was put on her trial on two charges of child-stealing. The child she was alleged to have stolen was not two years old. To the charges she pleaded not guilty.

The prisoner was undefended. The Attorney-General, assisted by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), appeared for the prosecution, and the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. C. F. G. Grimble, A. Shaw, J. A. Edger, A. J. P. Pumfrett, H. L. V. Korter, C. H. W. Kew, and M. Rahleck.

The Attorney-General outlined the alleged facts of the case, stating that a child sixteen months old was given to the prisoner to look after, and she in turn handed it over to another woman to sell. The child had not since been recovered.

Evidence followed, corroborating the story as given briefly above.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the accused was discharged.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER-DESIGNATE TO CHINA AND JAPAN

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

By the English mail s.s. *Macedonia*, from Europe yesterday, there arrived H.E. Senhor C. Gonçalves Pereira, Minister designate for the Republic of Brazil to China and Japan, residing at Tokio. The Brazilian Minister is accompanied by Lady Gonçalves Pereira. During their brief stay in Hongkong, before resuming their journey to the Japanese capital, H. E. Senhor and Lady Pereira have taken up their residence at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. J. J. Leiria, Consul for Brazil in Hongkong, made an official visit to the Minister and his wife yesterday. In the afternoon the party was engaged sight-seeing, and in the evening Senhor Leiria was the guest of the Minister at dinner. The best part of the forenoon to-day was spent on a visit to Kowloon, the visitors proceeding to the Peak in the afternoon and later were entertained to tea by Consul and Madame Leiria at their residence, "Duart." Minister and Lady Pereira embarked on board the s.s. *Kamakura Maru* late in the afternoon upon resuming their voyage to Japan.

FORGED BANKNOTES.

MARKET COOLIE APPREHENDED.

A coolie in the employ of a stallholder of the Central Market and an alleged accomplice—a rather good-looking woman—were arrested by Inspector Dymond the other day, at Yau-ma-ti, on a charge of forgery. The female defendant was subsequently released, because, the police alleged, she was only "clay in the man's hands."

According to the story, the first defendant (Un Lam) was known to the police to have been circulating forged banknotes at various places at Yau-ma-ti. The notes, it was asserted, were given to the woman to circulate. They succeeded in getting rid of three $10 bills, when they were caught. A visit to their house at 2, Cochrane Street resulted in the seizure of thirteen similar bills. The forged notes purported to have been issued by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

Un Lam was charged in the Police Court last Saturday. Mr. Allen, of the Chartered Bank, declared all the bills to be forgeries—and clever forgeries at that too—and the hearing was adjourned. The defendant was represented by Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

SUSPENSION OF NATIVE PRODUCTS.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

Canton, 26th February.

H.E. Viceroy Chang has received instructions from Peking to the effect that owing to national mourning on account of the death of the late Emperor Kwang Hsu, the customary offer of tributes of native products from the province of Kwangtung should be suspended for three years till the term of the full mourning has expired.

ARREST OF OPIUM SMOKERS.

Yesterday, seven men were arrested in the western suburb for smoking opium without having procured the necessary licenses; they have been handed to the Taotai of Constabulary to be dealt with.

BUILDINGS COLLAPSE.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 24th instant, two buildings in the Hing Ning street in the Western suburb suddenly collapsed, injuring half a dozen people and burying two others under the *debris*. The Fong Pin Hospital was at once communicated with, and prompt assistance was rendered in extricating the two people, who suffered very serious injuries.

ANNIVERSARY OF CONFUCIUS.

The 7th day of this moon (the 26th instant) being the anniversary of the death of Confucius, it was observed as a holiday by the students of the schools and colleges throughout the city.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

With a view to invite suggestions from the general public in aid of the effective prohibition of opium-smoking, the Canton Government Anti-Opium Bureau has issued a proclamation, in which the people are requested to give information, if necessary, as to any land being privately held under the plantation of poppy; any omission made by any opium sellers in their monthly report of the amount of opium sold; any opium dens being still privately opened in the city; any officials being found still in the habit of opium-smoking; any morphia compounded in the anti-opium pills sold by any of the manufacturers and whatever that may be deemed to be of help to the Bureau in the prohibition of opium, etc. A special box has been placed at the door of the Bureau's Office to receive petitions.

ROBBERS ACTIVE.

Robbers are at present active in the outskirts of the North and East gates, and the Brigadier of Kwangchow has sent a number of soldiers to patrol these quarters every night.

27th February.

LIKIN COLLECTION.

The collection of Likin dues in Canton during the last ten days of the 1st moon this year, as reported by the Likin officials, amounted to 126,023.7.3.2 taels. For the second half-year, last Chinese year, the total collection of Likin dues in Canton was 895,940.2.0.9 taels, as reported by the Provincial Treasurer.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Since the beginning of this year, the collection of the second call of shares by the different Charitable Institutions for the Canton-Hankow Railway Company amounts to some 560,000 taels, and the total amount since the 7th moon last year has reached the sum of some 6,000,000 taels, which represent 80% of the total amount of capital to be collected by the second call.

SMUGGLING OF RICE.

To prevent rice from being exported by smugglers from the province of Kwangtung, the Viceroy has given instructions to Admiral Li Chun to detail two government gunboats to cruise in the waterways leading to the sea from the inland waters.

CANTON GOVERNMENT ARSENAL.

The new Canton Government Arsenal now turns out rifles and quick-firing guns according to the latest pattern, which are almost as good as those imported from foreign countries with regard to make and finish. The Kwangsi Provincial Government has now placed an order with the arsenal for eight quick-firing guns and 88,000 rounds of ammunition for the use of the troops stationed in that locality.

A RIVAL TO MACAO.

Messrs. Wong Sing, Ng Yu Ching, Tai Kwok On and others have forwarded a petition through the Taotai for the Development of Native Industries to the Viceroy asking for permission to develop the Kut Tai Wan area in Heungshan district, situated 30 *li* from Macao, and measuring about 700 *mows* in area, which is considered very suitable to be turned into a trade mart following the example of the Kung Yick Fau in Sunning district. Kut Tai Wan is a plain behind the Yeer Li hills with a bay in front, its position being somewhat similar to that of Hongkong. The people here are chiefly engaged in fishing, and this particular industry is worth about a million dollars a year. Besides fishing, the land also produces hemp, fruits, vegetable, etc. The petitioners have forwarded a plan and prospectus of their undertaking to the Viceroy for his perusal and probable approval. The cost for the development of this place is estimated at about $1,500,000. It is ascertained that a sum of about $500,000 has been raised for the purpose, and surveying work has been started on the ground. In reply, the Viceroy highly commends the proposal of the petitioners and has granted their request with instructions to proceed with the work. The proposed trade mart will be styled the "Heungchow Sheung Fau" and application will be made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce for registration.

NEW GERMAN SCHOOL.

On the 25th instant, the newly-established German School in Canton in Po Hing Street in the Western suburb was declared open by Dr. Rossler, German Consul at Canton, and a number of Chinese students have been admitted into the school to be trained in the German language.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

During the 1st moon this year, about two dozen opium shops in the island of Honam alone have suspended business, this being apparently the outcome of the issue of wooden opium licences.

1st March.

FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

At the request of the Viceroy of Fukien, the Central Relief Committee has remitted a sum of $5,000 towards the funds for the relief of the flood sufferers in the district of Lung Nam in the Fukien province.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL OF SWATOW.

The newly-appointed Brigadier-General of Swatow left here yesterday for that locality to take up his new appointment.

ARMED ROBBERS BEHEADED.

On the 28th ultimo, three prisoners were taken out of the Namhoi prison to the execution ground and beheaded by order of the Viceroy for armed robbery.

CANTON ANTI-OPIUM BUREAU.

The Salt Commissioner Ting Nai Yeung has been appointed by the Viceroy to be Director of the Canton Official Anti-Opium Bureau.

ARMED ROBBERS' ARREST.

Early yesterday morning, on information received, the officer attached to the 11th Camp, accompanied by thirty of his men, proceeded to raid a house in Wing Lung Lane in the Western suburb, where seven robbers were arrested. These men were reported to have committed armed robbery in Samshui and later fled to Canton for refuge.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

Admiral Li Chun, who went to Hongkong a few days ago, returned to Canton yesterday.

THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

The Canton Anti-Opium Association has requested the Taotai of Constabulary to issue orders to arrest any persons found buying opium without the necessary wooden licences.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The proceeds of the Sunning Railway is said to be greatly increased of late since the whole line from Kung Yick Fau to the Chung Lau Market has been put in working order at the end of last year. The amount now daily collected from passengers is about $900 to $1,000, whilst it was only some $400 when the railway was first opened up.

2nd March.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Taotai Wong Ping Yun, the newly-appointed Resident Director in Canton appointed to look after the interests of the Canton-Hankow Railway in that portion of the province of Kwangtung, yesterday received from H.E. Chang Chih Tung, Superintendent-General of the Canton-Hankow Railway, a telegram, in which Taotai Wong was instructed to carry out the following orders:—To have copies of all documents, books, papers, etc., complete in the offices of the Company at Canton since the redemption of the concession, and have them made out for separate records; to make out a plan showing in detail how many *lis* of the line were built before, and how many after, the redemption of the concession, how many of them have been surveyed and how many have not, together with a complete list of the staff of the company; to report in detail on the total amount collected on account of the first and second calls on shares, and to give the names of all shareholders; to report the total amount of expenditure, the amount of deposits and the money in hand; to report the proceeds collected from passengers and on goods together with the petty cash account. Taotai Wong was instructed to carry out these orders forthwith, and, when completed, to report in every particular to H.E Chang Chih-tung for his perusal. Taotai Wong, on receipt of these telegraphic instructions, notified the Board of Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company. In consequence of the above, the Company has now called a mass meeting of shareholders to discuss matters on the 25th day of this moon.

THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT.

The Canton Self-Government Society yesterday received a telegram from the Cantonese agitationists at Shanghai in connection with the *Fatshan* incident to the following effect:—As the *Fatshan* manslaughter case has not yet been settled, a meeting was held here on the 9th day at the Kwong-shiu Hospital, where the majority of those present became flurried over the matter. The Viceroy should at once be urged to communicate with the Portuguese Consul in order to bring about an amicable settlement at an early date.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

It is rumoured that the present Provincial Salt Commissioner Ting Nai Yeung will be appointed to be Acting Provincial Treasurer in place of H.E. Wu Seung Lum, who is about to proceed to the North, and Taotai Wong Sui Ching will be appointed to be Acting Salt Commissioner in place of Ting.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

The daily collection of fares from passengers on the Sunning Railway during the 1st moon were:—2nd day, $176.42; 3rd day, $385.62; 4th day, $529.54; 5th day, $584.68; 6th day, $635.15; 7th day, $821.99; 8th day, $577.58; 9th day, $583.65; 10th day, $590.18; 11th day, $615.11; 12th day, $567.85; 13th day, $586.60; 14th day, $633.51; 15th day, $565.92; 16th day, $581.95; 17th day, $727.20; 18th day, $766.40; 19th day $889.05; 20th day, $983.90; 21st day, $710.30; 22nd day, $1,239.02; 23rd day, $842.07; 24th day, $788.82; 25th day, $789.17; 26th day, $805.48; 27th day, $893.25; 28th day, $872.72; 29th day, $816.07. The total amount is $19,764.36.

3rd March.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

As a result of the appointment of Taotai Wong Ping Yun as Resident Director-General in Canton by H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway, to look after the interests of this particular line in the province of Kwangtung, the Directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway here now appear to be in a state of alarm lest the working of the Company will be more or less hindered by the interference of the newly-appointed official, especially with regard to the orders that have been given him to carry out, as reported yesterday. No doubt, the action of H.E. Chang Chih-tung in appointing a special official in Canton is really to investigate into the working and to check all accounts of the Company in order to find out the mismanagement and to remove the differences in feeling among the shareholders. H.E. Chang has frequently received reports of the unsatisfactory state of affairs under the management of the present Board of Directors. Of the members of the Directors of the Company, most are men from the Charitable Institutions, and considering the high salaries they draw, the majority of shareholders have expressed a decided feeling of opposition and numerous complaints have been lodged against them. Moreover, the directors are believed to have obtained other benefits in addition to their high salaries from the Company, so the shareholders expect this newly-appointed official to strictly investigate into the working of the Company and to make matters clear to the public. On the contrary, the nine Charitable Institutions, promoters of the Company, yesterday forwarded a telegraphic despatch to H.E. Chang Chih Tung requesting him to cancel the appointment of Taotai Wong as President Director-General and at the same time petitioned Viceroy H.E. Chang Jen Chun to help them in the matter. It is hardly probable that H.E. Chang Chih Tung will accede to their request. At present, matters in connection with the Railway would again appear to be in a state of chaos and the result remains to be seen.

AN IGNORANT PROTEST.

The people of the Nam-She village in Tung Kun district are against the construction of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese section) passing the vicinity of the village. Ex-judicial Magistrate Lau Chan Ching was yesterday sent by the Viceroy to the spot to persuade the people to acquiesce.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

Admiral Li Chun again proceeded to Hongkong yesterday.

4th March.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

A party of shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway Company has recently formed a club in Canton under the style of the "Canton Railway Shareholders' Union," similar to the one organised by the shareholders at Shanghai with a view to keep a watch on the members of the directorate of the Company, who, it is said, have not acted satisfactorily in several respects, and to do whatever that is possible for the benefit of the majority of the shareholders. Yesterday, a telegram was received from the Shanghai shareholders advising that a representative of the shareholders there has been selected and will be deputed to Canton in co-operation with the union at Canton to check the accounts of the Company, and to do whatever is deemed necessary for the benefit of the shareholders.

OUTBREAK OF FIRE.

At 9 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in Wai Oi Street, where one building was gutted; little damage was done to the neighbouring houses.

A VEXED QUESTION.

The Canton-Hankow Railway Company has wired to the shareholders in various places calling a mass meeting of shareholders to take place on the 25th day of this moon as a result of the appointment of Taotai Wong Ping Yun as Director-General by H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

MILITARY STATION ATTACKED.

The officials of the Heungshan district have reported that a military station was attacked by a gang of robbers the other day in Tai Po when three soldiers were killed and two others wounded, in addition to a quantity of arms and ammunition being taken away by the robbers.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:—

Business has been brisk during the week under review, and a further advance in most stocks has to be recorded.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in great request but with no shares forthcoming, the price has sprung to $900. The London price is also higher at £84-10,- ex.div.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons are quiet at $187½. North Chinas are a shade firmer and can probably be placed in the North at Tls. 97½. Unions have been sold at $825. Yangtszes have risen to $100.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are in favour and are inquired for at $99, ex. the dividend and bonus of $8 per share paid on the 4th inst. Hongkong Fires are unaltered and without business to report.

Shipping.—China and Manilas are weaker and on offer at $12. Douglases can be sold at $34, and Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats at $29½. Indo-Chinas preferred and deferred are steady at $39½ and $19½, respectively. Shell Transports are inquired for at the improved rate of 52/-.

Refineries.—China Sugars have further risen and close with buyers at $142½. Luzons are quiet at $17. Perak Sugars are reported sold in the North at Tls. 110.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings can be sold in the North at Tls. 18½. Raubs have weakened to $8½ with sellers at the rate.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Geo. Fenwicks are quiet and without business to report at $12. Whampoa Docks are again easier and might be had in small lots at $87. Shanghai Docks have risen to Tls. 91, with firm inquiries at the price. Hongkew Wharfs are also firmer and buyers prevail at Tls 177.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Anglo-French Lands are obtainable in the North at Tls. 104. Central Stores have improved to $20. The net profit for the year, including the balance of $17,852.02 brought forward from last year, according to the Directors' report, amounts to $31,812.48. After allowing for Directors', Auditors', and Trustees' fees, interest on Debentures to 31st December, 1908, Depreciation and Reserves, there remain a balance of $47,766.75 which the Directors propose to appropriate as follows:—To pay a dividend of 8%=$1.20 on 6,000 ordinary shares, and 60 cents on 15,708 new shares, absorbing $22,624.80, and to carry forward the balance of $14,641.95 to new account. Hongkong Hotels are procurable at $90. Hongkong Lands have improved to $96, at which rate buyers prevail. Humphreys Estates can be obtained at $8.65. Shanghai Lands have sellers at Tls. 115.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have found buyers at $9. Latest advices from Shanghai show a further improvement in Northern Cotton Mills. Ewos have buyers at Tls. 104. Internationals are quoted buyers at Tls. 84, and Lau Kung Mows at $88 nominal. Soy Chees have been sold at Tls. 310.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have again been dealt in at $11½, and close with buyers at $12. China Light and Powers' have changed hands at $4½. There are further buyers of China Providents at $9.20, but none are obtainable at the rate. Green Island Cements are wanted at $9.60. Hongkong Ices are offering at $105, ex the final dividend of $15 per share paid on the 27th ult. Hongkong Ropes are quiet and obtainable at $4 ex the final dividend of $1 per share paid on the 27th ultimo. Watsons have receded to $9 but there are buyers at the rate. There are buyers of Union Waterboats at $10.10. In the North, Laukats have buyers at the improved rate of Tls. 115.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/8-11/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74-7/8.

Dividends Payable.—Hongkong Fires—Dividend of $17 per share for 1907, payable on the 9th inst. Hongkong Hotels—final of $3 per share for 1908, payable to-morrow. Union Waterboats—dividend of 60 cents per share, payable on the 8th inst. Laukats—first interim of Tls. 12½ for account 1909, payable in Shanghai on the 16th inst. Sumatras—Dividend of Tls. 5 per share for 1908 payable on the 26th inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stock Brokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—

March	Settlement	30th March.
April	"	29th April.
May	"	31st May.
June	"	29th June.
July	"	30th July.
August	"	30th August.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 5th instant, Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. write:—

Our last circular was dated the 19th ulto.

The yarn market has been firm for the whole of the past fortnight, and for favourite chops of desirable spinnings one dollar more per bale has been paid in many instances. Holders cannot respond, to inquiries at lower prices, owing to the constant fluctuations in exchange. Early Spring rains have begun to fall and should hold out encouraging prospects for the next harvest from the interior. Importers are hopeful that there will be good business with advancing prices after the "Ching Ming" holidays which commence on the 20th of the current month. In the meantime indications are that dealers will buy from hand to mouth only; much of their operations will be confined to second hand transactions. On the 20th ult. The Committee of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association held a meeting at the Osaka Hotel to consider the advisability of continuing the stoppage of 2.75 per cent. of the spindles after May next. The Committee were unanimous in the opinion that, although the export of yarn showed some improvement, trade in Japan had not yet recovered from the depression, and it was not therefore expedient to resume working the spindles which have been stopped. It was therefore decided to continue the suspension for a further six months from May next. The meeting also agreed to advise a bounty of Yn.50 on each bale exported abroad. The decision of the Committee was to be laid before a general meeting of the Association on or about the 25th ultimo.

No. 20s.—A moderate business reported at last mail's rates. Selected threads changed hands at $1 better.

No. 16s.—Not much in request.

No. 12s. and 10s.—Move freely at an advance of $1.

No. 8s.—Nothing doing.

No. 6s.—In small request.

Market closes firm.

Sales:—100 bales of No. 6s., 3,175 bales or No. 10s., 1,150 bales of No. 12s., 25 bales of No. 16s., and 1,950 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 6,400 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Catherine Apcar*, *Kutsang*, *Takasaki Maru*, *Ceylon Maru*, *Kumsang* and *Macedonia* of about 3,500 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 26,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 20,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India	T. T.	at Rs.	129½ per cent.
"	Demand	" "	130 "
London	T. T.	" Sh.	1.8½d.=$
"	Demand	" "	1.8 11/16d.=$
Shanghai		" Tls.	74½=$100.
Silver		"	23 1/16d. per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	1/8½
Do. demand	1/8 11/16
Do. 4 months sight	1/8 13/16
France—Bank T.T.	2.17
America—Bank T.T.	4½
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.96
India T.T.	129½
Do. demand	130
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74½
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. $100	74
Japan—Bank T.T.	84
Java—Bank T.T.	103½

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/8 15/16
6 months' sight L/C.	1/9 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	42½
4 months' sight do.	43
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	19 5/16
4 months' sight France	2.21½
6 months' sight "	2.23½
4 months' sight Germany	1.80½
Bar Silver	23 1/16
Bank of England rate	3 %
Sovereign	11.42

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is proposed to send deputies to all the provinces to examine the working of reform measures.

At the sacrificial worship of Confucius at Canton on the 27th ultimo there was an unprecedented gathering of over 1,000 people.

The Prince Regent has determined to dismiss all treacherous and deceitful officials in a peaceful manner and not to resort to any violent measures.

The Government has ordered the Ministry of Commerce to draw up regulations of reward for anti-opium societies formed by the people, as they assist the Government to carry out opium suppression.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending February 20, 1909, amounted to 25,333.69 and the sales during the period to 23,207.77 tons.

There will be a competition for the Cadet Company of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps to-morrow afternoon at 2 p.m. on the Range at Victoria School. Khaki and putties to be worn, and field caps. The entrance fee is 20 cents.

The native opium shops in Wuch'ang and Hankow, in opposing the licence fee imposed upon them by the authorities, all closed their shops to business on the 26th ultimo by way of protest, but the agitation subsided the next day and they resumed business.

A claim to recover the sum of one dollar was brought by our junior morning contemporary against a clerk in the Army Ordnance Depôt in the Supreme Court, this morning. It was proved that the defendant had had inserted an advertisement in that paper for three days (price one dollar) and that he had "absolutely refused to honour the bill." The defendant did not appear when the case was called, and judgment was given against him.

The Rev. Lord William Cecil has left London for China, *viâ* Siberia.

Acting Gunner E. T. Sproson has been appointed to the cruiser *King Alfred*, flagship of the China Squadron, for quarter-deck duties.

A boatman paid a fine of $2 in the Police Court, on the 4th inst., for carrying a musket without permission. The gun was ordered to be forfeited.

The U.S. Army Department has asked for an appropriation of $600,000 Gold for providing quarters for ten companies of troops upon Corregidor Island, at the entrance to Manila Bay.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending February 12, 1909, amounted to 22,123.47 tons and the sales during the period to 22,894.30 tons.

It is the intention of the Directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., to recommend, subject to audit, a final dividend of thirty shillings (30s.) per share, at the exchange of 2/3-9/16, for the past year.

Colonel Bahtie, V.C., C.M.G., C.B., Inspector of Medical Services, is presently on voyage to the East on a tour of inspection, which will have Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and the various stations in its objective.

It is stated that the Kwangtung high authorities have had in mind for some time the organization of smelting works in Canton, but the project did not materialize, as it was difficult to obtain qualified Chinese to run the establishment.

When the International Opium Conference wanted a name submitted for chairman, the cry was Brent. A foolish person says we should echo *brently*. If *Punch* knew Malay—but no, not even the London Charivari would stand that.—*Straits Echo.*

Among four new Commercial Attachés just appointed to represent French commercial interests abroad is one who will represent French trade in the Far East. The new attaché is M. Fernand Pila, Consul at Foochow, who is a son of M. Ulysee Pila.

As the Waiwupu has asked the foreign Ministers in Peking to request their respective Governments to protect the Chinese Chambers of Commerce established by Chinese residents in the foreign colonies, the Diplomatic Corps has replied giving its assent.

The Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin has declared an interim dividend of f. 37.50 on the results of the year 1907, payable on and after March 1. A drawing of 140 four per cent. 1905 bonds, to be redeemed at par on April 1, will take place at the head office in Paris on Feb. 1.

Messrs. J. Jacks and Co., of Regent-street, W., have issued an excellent photograph of the guests at the second annual dinner of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Considering the difficulties of the task, the picture is quite satisfactory, the greater number of those present being very clearly delineated.

The following is a minute by Mr. A. Shelton Hooper in connection with an application for a pork licence at No. 44, Aberdeen Street:—I know from personal observation that the nuisance which obstructs the street is intolerable. A market would be best in this locality, but if the public funds do not admit of this, then licence a shop.

A Chinese opium play was to be given in honour of the International Opium Commission at the Chinese Theatre, outside the East Gate, Shanghai, on Saturday, beginning at 7.30 p.m. The play, which has been specially written for the occasion, has a distinct moral leaning, which cannot fail to impress the Commissioners.—*N. C. D. News.*

The Intendant of Industry has now appointed two Chinese mining-students, graduated from the United States, to undertake the mineral exploitation of the province of Kwangtung, and has also arranged to employ the services of some Chinese students sent from that province to Belgium to study mining, when they return to China on completion of their course.

In regard to the distribution of tablets of rat-poison by the Municipal Council at Shanghai to Chinese shops and residents, a vernacular paper remarks that it has given rise to an absurd and ridiculous rumour that the dead rats collected by the Council are sold in the Settlements for food and are used as a substitute for minced pork in the Chinese dumplings sold in shops.

A one-legged Chinaman was charged before Mr. Green at Singapore, a few days ago, with trespass into a Chinese woman's house at Kallang Road. He said he went to collect a debt of two cents, but the woman denied that she had ever seen him before. "I have only one leg, how can I steal?" said the accused. It was a lame excuse; he was fined $5 or ten days.—*Straits Echo.*

"We are sure," says the *Spectator*, "that it is a delusion to suppose that the public likes a slavish paper—*i.e.*, a paper always terrified that it may offend its readers if it speaks its real mind. They prefer one which is independent, though, no doubt, they do not like to see their pet theories handled too roughly. Yet even here they will stand a great deal of opposition to their own views if they know that the newspaper is acting sincerely.

Three ounces of morphine wrapped up in two packages of newspapers was seized at the Manila Post Office by the Customs Secret Service on 24th ult. and turned over to the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The morphine came from Amoy addressed to a post office box but had no name on it and so it was impossible to get hold of the owner. At wholesale morphine is worth in Manila P200 a pound, the seizure thus being valued at about forty pesos.

News has just come to hand that at the band competition held in the Manila Carnival Grounds, on the 18th ult., the prize went to the Iloilo band, for harmony, solo cornet, and *ensemble*. There were eleven bands paraded. The Committee nominated Chief Musical Director Tyrell and Bandmaster Coke, 13th Rajputs, as Judges; consequently the famous 10th Cavalry Band, and the Rajputs were not included in the competition, a dual compliment to our Hongkong regiment, which we feel sure is appreciated in the proper quarter.

Many residents in Hongkong and the Far East will learn with regret the death of Mr. Fred. Bishop, which took place at the Mathilda Hospital late on the night of the 25th ulto. Mr. Bishop, who has been in the Colony for nearly a quarter of a century, first landed in Hongkong from the steamer *Victoria*, on which vessel he acted as purser. Since then he acted as manager of several hotels in the Colony, his last appointment being in charge of the Bellevue Hotel. He was well-known and liked wherever he went. The funeral, which took place on the morning of the 27th, was well attended.

Alexander Gillan was fined $15 for assaulting the motorman of car No. 16.

H. M. S. *Hawke* with relief crews left for Shanghai on the 3rd inst.; the cruiser is expected back in Hongkong on the 11th inst.

For unlawfully possessing six pounds of dynamite, Li Tam, a coolie, was given fourteen days' hard labour. Inspector Dymond prosecuted.

The Yuchausli liner *Venus* sailed from Manila for Hongkong on 26th ulto. to undergo repairs to her boilers. The vessel took a cargo of 1,033 sacks of dried sugar.

The *Gazette* contains the appointment of James William Jamieson, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul-General for the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, to reside at Canton.

The importation of opium into the United States, except for medicinal purposes, is now prohibited, the Bill of the House of Representatives to that effect having passed the Senate on 2nd ult.

Some excitement was caused in Duddell Street in the forenoon to-day, when a party of British bluejackets and Petty Officers were in hot search of a deserter from their ship. The recalcitrant sailor fled up a flight of staircase and defied all attempts at his capture.

The German cruiser *Niobe*, now stationed in the Far East, has been ordered home. The artillery schoolship squadron is about to be improved. The oldest ship of that squadron, the small cruiser *Nymphe*, will be replaced by the new cruiser *Stuttgart*, constructed in 1906.

Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Lambton proceeded on a visit to Canton on Saturday on board H.M.S. *Alacrity*. We understand Rear-Admiral Perrin was a guest on board the despatch vessel on the trip to Canton. The *Alacrity* returned late last Monday night.

A friendly game of football was played last Monday afternoon between teams representing the Marines of H.M.S. *King Alfred* and The Buffs. The soldiers won after a most exciting game by five goals to three. A notable feature of the match was the absence of fouls throughout the game.

An application for permission to erect four water closets at 9, Ice House Street, was considered at the meeting of the Sanitary Board last Tuesday afternoon, when the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett minuted:—What is this house? No W. C. should be permitted which depends upon the main for their water supply.

The stocks were resorted to a second time on the 2nd inst., when Tang Loi, a 17-year-old youth, was sentenced to four hours' stocks for stealing from the s.s. *Paul Beau* a bundle of clothing belonging to a widow. A further three months and twelve strokes of the birch were also meted out to the erring one.

The *China Critic* understands that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., have purchased the whole of the valuable Bund property, at Tientsin, in the estate of E. Meyer & Co. from the liquidators, for Tls. 220,000. This includes the offices, godowns, land and machinery as it stands in going order, and must be considered as a great bargain.

A rickshaw coolie, who was, in the Police Court last Saturday morning, accused of recklessly driving his vehicle along Queen's Road West on Friday afternoon, thereby damaging a show-case and its contents, valued at $15, stated in his defence that the show-case fell from its position on the wall before he had lost command of his vehicle. He was convicted and ordered to pay compensation, nevertheless.

A coolie, who arrived from the West River this morning (4th inst.), on board the steamer *Shun Lee*, was, on being searched, found in possession of twenty-three unstamped letters addressed to various merchants in this Colony. The defendant—Ho Chuh—was prosecuted at the Magistracy, this morning, for infringing the rights of the Postmaster-General, for which he was ordered to pay a fine of $50, the alternative being three months' hard labour.

Shortly after three o'clock last Thursday morning the fire brigade, with Chief Inspector Baker in charge, was called out. Inquiries made elicited the information that a fire had broken out at 12, Wing Kat Street. When the brigade reached the scene the blaze had been extinguished, and it was learnt that the damage done amounted to about sixty cents. A bag containing some old iron left in the verandah of the house had taken fire by some reason unknown.

As is connection with the prohibition of poppy plantation, the people would be deprived of a rather profitable occupation, it was highly desirable to devise some means to provide them with a substitute to earn their rice, and the Bureau of Agriculture in Chihli instructed the poppy planters to sow their fields with American cotton and indigo. The scheme is said to have attained success, and accordingly the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has, at the request of the Bureau, given general orders to the different provinces to adopt the same plan, where practicable, for the area on which poppy is forbidden to be planted.

Sir Alexander Swettenham, who was formerly Governor of Jamaica, is writing a book on the resources of the Colony. He is also cultivating pears and peaches on the hills with a view to extending the products of the island, and is experimenting in afforestation with Scotch fir, and trying camphor and rubber trees. It is believed that his efforts will be of great benefit to the Colony. The *Gleaner*, which severely criticised Sir Alexander Swettenham's attitude during the earthquake, admitted in a recent leading article being misinformed regarding the circumstances. It is said that Sir Alexander Swettenham was treated badly, and his work is praised.

Sir Ewen Cameron, K.C.M.G., aged 67, of 41, Matefield-gardens, South Hampstead, N.W., lately manager in London of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, a director of Parr's Bank Limited, left estate value at £53,328 gross, and £51,755 net. Sir Ewen bequeathed to his wife £250 and the household effects; to his sister Wilhelmina McKay £250; to his brother James Randall Cameron £250; to each of his children and his grandson Ewen, £100; to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Athletic Club in London, £50; to Sir Thomas Jackson, Alfred Markham Townsend, and John Peter Reid, £100 each for acting as executors; to Annie Mackenzie, formerly governess in his family, £100; to his sister Helen an annuity of £50; to his servant Ellen Mary White, £205; and £50 for distribution amongst his servants of two years' service. Everything else he may die possessed of is to be held in trust to pay the income thereof to his wife during widowhood, or an annuity of £500 should she again marry, and subject thereto as to three-tenths each to his children Ewen Allan and Josephine Catherine Maud, and four-tenths to his son William Henry Veitch.

Two coolies were, in the Police Court on the 3rd instant, sentenced to three months' hard labour each for cutting and injuring pine trees at Pokfoolum yesterday.

FROM Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the local agents, we have received a wall calendar issued by the Brocklebank Line of steamers, which sail between Liverpool, London and India.

FOR stealing a bicycle, valued at $125, the property of the Dragon Cycle Company, on the 17th ulto., a coolie, by name Kwong Tung, was, last Wednesday, sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Police Court.

THE House of Representatives severly criticizes the management of the Secret Service on account of President Roosevelt using it to watch members of Congress, and for other alleged illegal purposes.

HIS Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the re-appointment of the Honourable Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., to be an un-official Member of the Legislative Council for a further period of six years, with effect from the 21st October, 1908.

SIR John Jordan, British Minister, and Mr. W. W. Rockhill, American Minister, have been appointed as special Ambassadors to represent their respective countries at the funeral of their late Majesties, the Emperor and Empress-Dowager of China.

TAU KOK TEUNG, a coolie, was accused in the Police Court, last Wednesday, of breaking and entering 141, Macdonnel Road, on Tuesday, and stealing a quantity of clothing and a watch —the total being valued at $11. Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

THE Ministry of Finance has sent circular orders to the provinces that they should be prepared to put stamp-duties in force in the second moon; and the provincial governments are permitted to modify the regulations in connection with their enforcement, according to local conditions.

INVESTIGATORS in the suit for the dissolution of the Tobacco Trust, which is now before the Supreme Court in Washington, after affirmation by the Circuit Court of New York, report that ten men control the world's supply of tobacco, and throttle competition by every means in their power.

ON 2nd ult. the crew of the cruiser *Warrior* was drafted to the *Andromeda*, at Devonport, for passage to Hongkong, for the recommissioning of the cruiser *Bedford*. The *Andromeda* was to leave on 5th inst. for Hongkong, calling at Malta to disembark ratings for the Mediterranean Fleet.

A PEKING despatch of 26th ult. says:—Last Sunday, with the aid of troops, the authorities (Russian) of the Chinese Eastern Railway closed all Chinese shops and business houses at Tsitsihar and Hailar in Manchuria, giving the occupants seven days' notice within which to pay their taxes or to be ejected.

Two foreigners who arrived at Nagasaki last week on the *Bengloe*, stowaways from Hongkong or Shanghai, are now in the hands of the Nagasaki police, charged with the theft of articles of clothing, principally overcoats, from the Nagasaki Club, the Rising Sun Petroleum Co.'s Office, and a Russian residence.

THE Norddeutscher Lloyd Shipping Company have given Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Limited, orders to equip with the Marconi wireless system the following nine of their steamers:—*König Albert*, *Friedrich der Grosse*, *Prinzess Alice*, *Barbarossa*, *Königin Luise*, *Prinzess Irene*, *Rhein*, *Main* and *Neckar*.

H.E. VICEROY Tuan Fang favours creating a Chinese Government monopoly for the sale of opium and has more than once telegraphed to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Finance, who have refused to adopt the suggestion. His proposal to reduce the period for prohibiting poppy plantation to the end of the current year is also disapproved.

OWING to the increased output of their mines, the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ld., are introducing to the Shanghai public their household lump coal and have appointed Messrs. Schiller and Co. their retail agents for same. Their coal is very popular in the North and at the prices at which it is offered in Shanghai, it should appeal strongly to householders as a most economical coal.

THE Imperial Maritime Customs revenue for 1908 is officially estimated at about Tls. 32,-500,000, which is equivalent to £4,333,333, the average sterling value of the tael being 32 pence. The revenue compares badly, both as regards the silver collection and its gold equivalent, with the revenue of 1907, which amounted to Tls. 33,861,346 equal to £5,502,468, the tael being then worth 36 pence. In silver, the year's collection is also worse than any year since 1904, and in the gold equivalent is worse than any year since 1903. The Customs revenue, whether stated in silver or gold, shows a decline in the past three years.

THE *Manila Times* of 24th ult. says:—Fifteen tins of opium valued at P34.00 per tin were found on the deck of the *Taming* on the morning of February 22 between four and five o'clock. At that hour some casco men swarmed on board the vessel over the stern and the secret service patrol in the motor launch went alongside and on deck to drive them off. As the guard started aft along the deck he stumbled over a package which upon examination was found to contain 15 tins of opium. It is supposed that the opium was to have been given to some one in the casco by Chinese on board the vessel but that the unexpected appearance of the customs agent at an inopportune moment disarranged the plans and caused the one having the opium to drop it and run for safety. Several Chinese were seen by the guard scurrying forward in the darkness as he came on deck.

MR. Duncan, Superintendent of Excise, Rail and River, has been instrumental in bringing to light a systematic trade in opium which has been carried on for some time through the postal service between Rangoon and Shwebo. It appears that the Chinamen in the Shwebo District were in the habit of receiving opium from Rangoon per V. P. P. Mv. Duncan found two parcels which had been despatched by this means at Shwebo. He instituted inquiries which resulted in the trial of a Chinaman before the Headquarters Magistrate of Shwebo, by whom the accused was convicted and fined R100. Mr. Duncan then wired to Rangoon to the Excise authorities who arrested one Hong Leh Koh, said to be the sender of the parcels, living at No. 13, 18th Street. On searching his house the authorities found 57 tolas of prepared opium and several parcel receipts. After the seizure was made at Shwebo five other parcels arrived in the same way, which were not taken delivery of. The accused Hong Leh Koh was sent up for trial before the First Additional Magistrate, Rangoon, for illegal possession of opium.—R. T. in *Mandalay Herald*.

THE accession of the Republic of Liberia to the International Copyright Convention of the 9th September, 1886, and to the additional Act of Paris of 1896, as from the 16th October, 1908, is notified in the *Gazette*.

A SEOUL telegram states that on the 15th ulto., a law was issued for the taxation of residential houses, saké and tobacco in order to fill up the deficit in the government revenue. The authorities expect to get a revenue of about 850,000 yen by this imposition.

IT is notified that the adherance of the Colony of Hongkong to the Commercial Convention between the United Kingdom and Bulgaria signed at Sofia on the 9th December, 1905, has been notified to the Bulgarian Government. A copy of the Convention can be seen on application at the Colonial Secretary's Office.

HIS Excellency the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council:—Ordinance No. 1 of 1909.—An Ordinance further to amend The Magistrates Ordinance 1890 and to effect certain other amendments in the Criminal Law.

THE master of the British s.s. *Halyang* reports the existence of groups of fishing logs, forming dangers to navigation, in the following positions. In each case the logs cover an area of from one to two miles:—Off Dodd Island—in latitude 24°.26 N., longitude 118°.30 E. Off Lam Yit Islands—in latitude 25°.10 N., longitude 119°.32 E.

THE Chinese Government, it is reported, is coming to a conviction that it would be well for China to employ the services of foreign advisors in the various Ministries, but the agreement for such appointments should be well-guarded and be based on the lines of the appointments of foreign professors by the Ministry of Education.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 28th February, 1909:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese	459	205
Chinese	230	2,625
Total	689	2,830

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

J. R. M. Smith	$100
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.	100
Butterfield & Swire	100
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	100
H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100
Reiss & Co.	100
D. Sassoon & Co., Ld.	100
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	100
H. Skott	100
Arnhold Karberg & Co.	50
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	50
Siemssen & Co.	50
Green Island Cement Co.	50
Standard Oil Co. of New York	50
P. & O. S. N. Co.	50
Hon. Sir C. P. Chater	50
Carlowitz & Co.	50
E. E. & C. Telegraph Co., Ltd.	50
Melchers & Co.	50
G. N. Telegraph Co.	50
W. G. Humphreys & Co.	50
Reuter Brockelmann & Co.	50
R. G. O. Passage Money Fund	50
A. Ross & Co.	30
J. D. Humphreys & Son	25
Johnson, Stokes and Master	25
H. N. Mody	25
R. Shewan	25
Tai Shing Paper Co.	25
Bradley & Co.	25
British American Tobacco Co.	25
China Export and Import Co.	25
Dodwell & Co.	25
Brutton and Heitt	25
Dennys and Bowley	25
Blackhead & Co.	25
Carmichael and Clark	25
J. Armstrong	25
Douglas S. S. Co., Ltd.	25
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	25
Gilman & Co.	25
Sperry Flour Co.	25
Leigh and Orange	25
Holland China Trading Co.	25
Linstead and Davies	25
E. S. Kadoorie & Co.	25
A. M. Essabhoy	25
E. Pabaney	25
H. M. H. Nemazee	25
Hon. H. E. Pollock	25
Palmer and Turner	25
Cawasjee Palanjee & Co.	25
J. Hastings	25
Yokohama Specie Bank	25
Choa Leep Chee	20
F. Barnemann	20
Kruse & Co.	20
S. W. Tso	20
Tata Sons & Co.	15
J. R. Michael & Co.	15
D. Dorabjee	15
W. H. Wickham	15
Abdoola & Co.	11
Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.	10
A. Rodger	10
Brewer & Co.	10
Mr. L. Gibbs	10
G. Fenwick & Co.	10
Dorabjee & Son	10
A. Patient (Wong Shi)	10
Aquarius Co.	10
A. Bocker	10
J. F. Boulton	10
L. F. Cooke	10
A. G. Gordon	10
E. H. Hinds	10
A. Mackenzie	10
S. Moutrie & Co.	10
Cottam & Co.	10
Kelly & Walsh	10

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By Order,

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908. [84

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: RESERVE	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT: AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	$125	$125	£1,500,000 $14,500,000 $250,000	$2,006,234	Final of £2 and bonus of 5/- for 1908 @ ex 1/8½=$26.024	5¼ %	$900 buyers London £84.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	£4,009 $150,000	$10,825	$2 (London 2/6) for 1903	...	$5½
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$1,560,000 $232,757 $411,990	none	$14 for 1907	7½ %	$187½ sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£1	£785,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 303,747 Tls. 118,277	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	5¼ %	Tls. 97½ buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	$250	$100	$3,000,000 £90,000 $302,478 £129,695 $727,649	$2,506,011	Final of $15 making $45 for 1906 and interim of $30 for 1907	5¼ %	1825 sa. and s.
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	$100	$60	$1,000,000 $199,032 $85,157	$591,763	$12 and bonus $3 for 1906	7½ %	$200
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	$100	$20	$1,000,000 $418,668 $13,802	$375,341	$6 and bonus $2 for 1907	8 %	$99 ex div. b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	$250	$50	$1,323,941	$428,037	$27 for 1906	8½ %	$332½ sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	$25	$25	$7,000	$1,038	$1 for 1906	...	$12 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	$50	$50	$264,638 $99,027	Nil.	$2½ for year ending 30.6.1908	7½ %	$34 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ld.	80,000	$15	$15	$250,000 $607,500 $79,428 $25,544	$20,279	Final of $1½ making $2½ for 1908	8½ %	$29½ buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 12/26=$3.154	5¾ %	$39½ buyers
Do. do. (Deferred)	60,000			£240,000				$19½ buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Final of Tls. 1½ making Tls. 3½ for 1908	7 %	Tls. 46 buyers
Do. do. (Deferred)	100,000							Tls. 52 buyers
Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£720,000 £100,000	£63,817	Second interim of 1/- for a/c 1908	6 %	52/- buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000 10,000	$10 $10	$10 $5	$65,000 $47,221	$98	$1.00 $0.50 for year ending 30.4.1908	4 % 8¼ %	$23½ $15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 98,000 Tls. 426,479 Tls. 70,000 Tls. 81,000 Tls. 12,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 2½ making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tls. 45 sales
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	$100	$100	$22,538 $450,000 $36,848	Dr. $279,871	$8 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$142½ buyers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	$100	$100	none	Dr. $135,132	13 in 1897	...	$17
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 3½ for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 110 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ld.	1,000,000	£1	£1	£175,000 £12,289	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year ending 29.2.08	7 %	Tls. 18½ buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000 50,000	£1 £1	18/10 £1	£4,873	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	...	$8½ sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	$25	$25	$55,601	$3,726	$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	...	$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ld.	60,000	$50	$50	$50,000 $26,806 $40,000	$3,556	Final of $1½ making $3½ for 1907	7½ %	$47 sa. and b.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ld.	50,000	$50	$50	$97,199 $200,000	$387,078	Final of $4 making $8 for 1908	9 %	$87
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ld.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,742	Interim of Tls. 2½ for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6¼ %	Tls. 91 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,257 Tls. 75,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,626	Interim of Tls. 4 for account 1908	5½ %	Tls. 177 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ld.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	5¾ %	Tls. 104 sellers
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	$25	$25	$50,000	Dr. $4,200	$2½ for year ending 30.6.07	...	$16½ sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,125	$15	$15	$1,000	$9,178	$1.80 for 1906	...	$20
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	$50	$50	$648,975 $12,000	$14,639	Interim of $3 for account 1908	7 %	$90 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ld.	50,000	$100	$100	$250,000	$26,475	Final of $3½ making $7 for 1908	7½ %	$56 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	$10	$10	217,172 $48,261	$5,486	61 cents for 1.8	7 %	$8.65 sales
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	$50	$50	none	$278	$7½ for 1908	5 %	$30½
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,623,045 Tls. 310,000	Tls. 142,404	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making Tls. 8 for 1908	7 %	Tls. 115 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	$50	$50	none	$1,968	Final of $2 making $4 for 1908	9 %	$44 sellers
COTTON MILLS.								
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ld.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	4½ %	Tls. 104 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$9,553	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5¼ %	$9½ sa. and s.
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	...	Tls. 84 buyers
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ld.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 88
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,257	Tls. 50,068	Tls. 50 for 1905	...	Tls. 310 sales
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£1,500	£648	1/10½ per share or 1907=$1.037	10 %	$10 sales
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	$12	$12	$25,000	Nil.	$1.20 for 1907	10 %	$12 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	none	$61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06	...	$5
Do. Do. special shares	*50,000	$1	$1					
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ld.	125,000	$10	$10	$102,000	$3,407	80 cents for 1908	8¾ %	$9.20 sa. and b.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	$7½	$6	$10,000 $8,000	$48	$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	5¾ %	$14 sa. and b.
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	$10	$10	$12,000	$5,078	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10½ %	$9.60 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	$10	$10	$5,000	$251	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	$12
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	$20	$20	$185,000	$8,957	$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 %	$23 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	$10	$10	none	$9,321	$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	6½ %	$18½ buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	$25	$25	$150,000	$7,616	Final of $15 per share making $19 for 1908	9½ %	$205 s. ex div.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ld.	60,000	$10	$10	$20,000	$8,190	Final of $1 per share making $2 for 1908	8½ %	$24 ex div.
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 10 and bonus of Tls. 10 making Tls. 50 to date	6½ %	Tls. 810 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	$10	$10	$5,000	$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on $1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 %	$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	$10	$1	none			4 %	$2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	$10	$10		Nil.	None	...	$8
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,608	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7½ for 1907	6½ %	Tls. 121 sellers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 24,820 Tls. 75,000	Tls. 8,492	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 %	Tls. 115 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,150	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,112	Final of 27/6 making 52/6 for 1907	...	Tls. 437½ sales
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	$25	$25	none	Dr. $56,602	None	...	$24
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	$5	$5	none	$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	7½ %	$5½ sales
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000	Tls. 202 $111	Tls. 6½ for year ending 30.4.07 50 cents for 1907	... 5 %	Tls. 94 buyers $10.10 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	$10	$10	$35,000	$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and $19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6½ %	$13 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	$10	$4	$300,000 $25,000	$6,428	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	6½ %	$9 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	$10	$10	none	$3,95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	$2½
William Powell, Limited	15,000	$7	$7					

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	$5	March 6th
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	60 cents	" 8th
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Ld.	$27	" 9th
Langkats	Tls. 12½	" 15th
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company	Tls. 5	" 20th

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